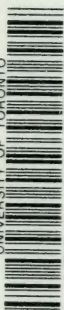


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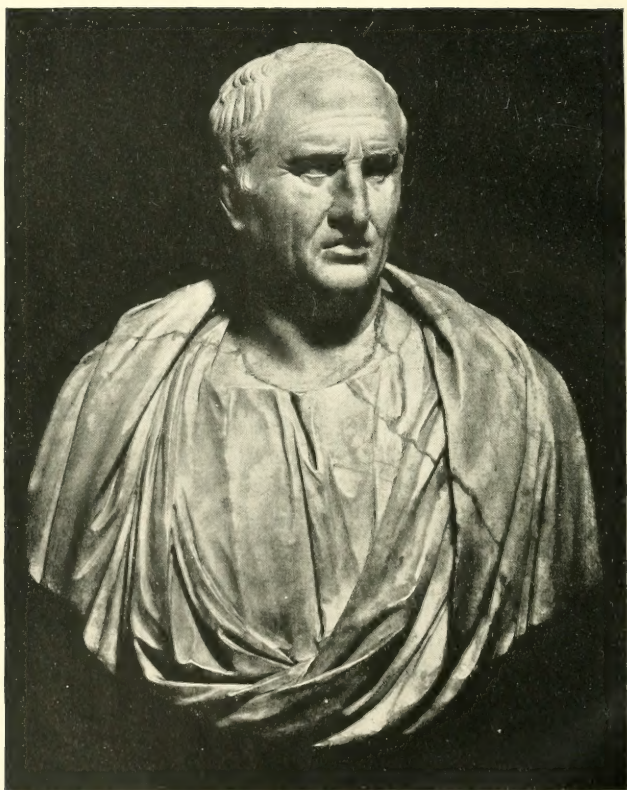
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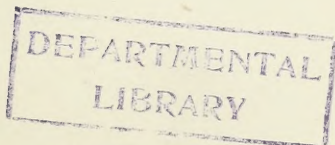
INTERMEDIATE ORAL LATIN READER

BASED ON CICERO'S *DE SENECTUTE*, WITH
EXTRACTS FROM MARTIAL AND HORACE

BY

FRANK JONES, B.A.

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PREFACE

This Oral Reader is intended for pupils who have a working knowledge of elementary accidence and syntax, but who are not quite ready for a Latin "author" in his entirety. To this category will belong most pupils at the beginning of their third year.

Part I consists of an abridgment of Cicero's *De Senectute*. I have followed the system adopted in our *Second Course* (Scott and Jones), wherein each chapter consists of *Praeparatio*, *Lectio*, and *Interrogatio*. In almost all cases the *Lectio* is just as Cicero wrote it, but for occasional omissions. The *Interrogationes* are printed in full rather than left to the teacher or the class, partly because spontaneous questions thus asked are apt in many cases to be meagre in quality and variety, and partly because of the great advantage of letting the Latin enter through the eye as well as through the ear. Many years' experience in oral Latin teaching has convinced me that the advantages of such a system outweigh any alleged disadvantages, such, for example, as diminution of interest. After the set questions have been asked and answered with books open, the same or other questions may, of course, be asked and answered with books closed, or one of the best pupils may stand out without a book and answer questions asked with or without book by the rest of the class.

I make no apology to lovers of Cicero's charming treatise for having thus butchered it to make an English textbook. The work is full of anecdote and allusion, such as all pupils like; it gives in an interesting and allusive manner a vivid picture of Roman life in many

periods; and it is admirably suited for the method of teaching Latin by question and answer. I think, moreover, that those pupils who in after-life come back to it in its entirety will like it the more and not the less for their early intimate knowledge with the easier portions.

Most of the extracts from Martial will, I think, be found new to elementary Latin teaching. I feel sure that they will be found eminently suitable to middle-form work. They are short and pithy, most of them written in quite simple Latin, and (what will be a novelty in Latin to most pupils) almost all of them witty. It will be something for the pupil to know that the Roman was not always fighting, and that on occasion he found time for his little joke. These extracts should not be consumed in too great quantity, but an occasional epigram of Martial, when the appetite is flagging, should prove an admirable savoury.

Two of the passages from Horace are in the Sapphic metre. This metre I have chosen on account of its simplicity and the ease with which it can be set to modern music. Both Sapphics will be found to go equally well to the well-known tune of *Integer Vitae*.

It is hoped that the Latin footnotes will be found an acceptable innovation. The pupil will have an immediate interest in translating them; that in itself should justify their existence.

Short exercises, each suitable for a night's home-work, are included as an appendix.

I am indebted, once more, to Professor E. V. Arnold for many valuable criticisms and suggestions; to Mr. A. A. Maclardy, M.A., for considerable help with the proofs; to the edition of *De Senectute* by Professor Reid for guidance on certain points of difficulty; and to the invaluable Lexicon of Facciolatus and Forcellinus for many of the Latin footnotes.

FRANK JONES.

BIRMINGHAM, *December*, 1914.

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AN ORAL LATIN READER

Part I

EX CICERONIS DE SENECTUTE

CAPUT I

§ 1

1. Cicerō dē senectūte aliquid scrībit. 2. Ad Atticum id cōscripsit. 3. Onere senectūtis eum levārī vult. 4. Atticus tamen senectūtis onus modicē ac sapienter tulit. 5. Cicerōnī cum dē senectūte aliquid vellet scrībere, Atticus occurrēbat. 6. Uterque eōrum eō librō ūsus est. 7. Cicerōnī librī cōfectiō iūcunda erat. 8. Omnēs senectūtis mōlestiās abstersit. 9. Hunc librum Cicerō ad Atticum mīsīt. 10. Omnem sermōnem M. Catōnī senī tribuit. 11. Sic māiōrem auctōritātem habuit ōrātiō. 12. Laelius et Scīpiō admīrantur quod Catō tam facile senectūtem ferat. 13. Nōn opus est dīcere plūra. 14. Catōnis sermō Cicerōnis sententiam dē senectūte explicat.

§ 2

CICERO DE SENECTUTE SCRIBIT

Nunc vīsum¹ est mihi dē Senectūte aliquid ad tē² cōscribere. Hōc enim onere, quod mihi tēcum commūne est aut iam urgentis aut certē adventantis senectūtis, et

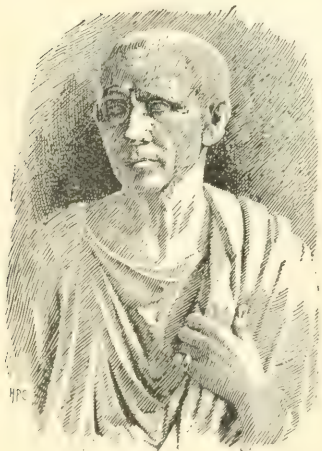
¹ = vīsum est bonum, i.e. mihi placuit.

² = ad Titum Pompōnium Atticum quī sexāgēnsimum annum agēbat.

tē et mē ipsum levārī volō; etsī tē quidem id modicē ac sapienter, sicut omnia, et ferre et lātūrum esse certō sciō. Sed mihi, cum dē senectūte vellem aliquid scribere, tū occurrēbās, dignus eō mūnere, quō uterque nostrum commūniter ūterētur. Mihi quidem ita iūcunda hūius librī cōfectiō fuit, ut nōn modo omnēs absterserit senectūtis mōlestiās, sed effēcerit mollem etiam et iūcundam senectūtem. Sed dē cēteris et diximus multa et saepē dicemus: hunc librum dē senectūte ad tē mīsimus. Omnem autem sermōnem tribuimus M. Catōnī senī, quo māiōrem auctōritātem habēret ōrātiō: apud quem Laelium et Scīpiōnem facimus admirantēs quod is tam facile senectūtem ferat, eisque eum respondentem. Sed quid opus est plūra? Iam enim ipsius Catōnis sermō explicābit nostram omnem dē senectūte sententiam.

§ 3

INTERROGATIO



Mārcus Porcius Catō

1. Cū vīsum est aliquid dē senectūte scribere?
2. Quō onere Atticum levārī vult?
3. Quō sē levārī?
4. Quōmodo Atticus senectūtem fert?
5. Quādo Atticus Cicerōnī occurrēbat?
6. Quō mūnere uterque eōrum ūtī poterat?
7. Quālis erat cōfectiō hūius librī?
8. Quid abstersit?
9. Cū Cicerō omnem sermōnem tribuit?
10. Cūr Laelius et Scīpiō admirantur?
11. Quid explicābit Cice-

rōnis dē senectūte sententiam?

CAPUT II

§ 4

1. Multis senibus senectus odiosa est. 2. M. Catoni haud gravis est. 3. Quis onus Aetnae gravius sustinere potest? 4. Scipio admiratur quod senectus Catoni haud gravis sit. 5. Res haud difficilis est. 6. M. Catoni multum in se opis est ad beatum vivendum. 7. Omnia bona a se ipse petit. 8. Ei nihil malum videtur quod natura afferat. 9. Omnes ut senectutem adipiscantur optant. 10. Alii eam adipiscuntur et cum adepti sint eam accusant. 11. Quam cito senectus obrēpsit! 12. Falsum putas. 13. Pueritiae adulescentia obrēpit. 14. Quotum annum agebat Catō? 15. Annum octogensimum agebat. 16. "Utinam", inquit Catō, "sapientia mea digna esset opinione vestra". 17. Natura est dux optima eamque sequor. 18. Naturae pareo. 19. Poeta iners aliquando extremum actum negligit. 20. Mors sapienti molliter ferenda est.

§ 5 CATO NEGAT SENECTUTEM SIBI GRAVEM ESSE

Scipio. Saepē numero admirari soleo cum hoc C. Laelio, M. Catō, quod numquam senectutem tibi gravem esse sēserim, quae plerisque senibus sic odiosa est ut onus se Aetnae gravius dicant sustinere.

Catō. Rem haud sanē difficilem, Scipio et Laeli, admirari videmini. Quibus enim nihil est in ipsis opis ad bene beatumque vivendum, eis omnis aetās gravis est; qui autem omnia bona a se ipsi petunt, eis nihil potest malum videri, quod naturae necessitas afferat. Quō in genere in primis est senectus; quam ut adipiscantur omnes optant, eandem accusant adeptam. Tanta est stultitiae incōstantia atque perversitas. Obrēpere aiunt eam citius quam putāvissent. Primum, quis coegit eos falsum

putāre? Quī¹ enim citius adulēscēntiae² senectūs, quam pueritiae adulēscēntia obrēpit? Deinde, quī minus gravis esset eīs senectūs, sī octīngentēsimum annum agerent quam sī octōgēsimum? Quōcircā sī sapientiam meam admirārī solētis (quae utinam digna esset opīniōne vestrā, nostrōque cognōmine³!) in hōc sumus sapientēs quod nātūrā optimā ducem, tamquam deum, sequimur, eīque pārēmus: ā quā nōn vērīsimile est, cum cēterae partēs aetātis⁴ bene dēscriptae sint, extrēmum āctum tamquam ab inertī poētā esse neglēctum. Sed tamen necesse fuit esse aliquid extrēmum quod ferendum est molliter sapienti.

§ 6

INTERROGATIO

1. Quis nunquam senectūtem sibi gravem esse sēnsit?
2. Quālis est senectūs plērisque senibus?
3. Quod onus Aetnā gravius est?
4. Quibus omnis aetās gravis est?
5. Quibus nihil potest malum vidērī?
6. Quid omnēs optant?
7. Quid, senectūte adeptā, faciunt?
8. Quid senectūtem fēcisse dicunt?
9. Quid pueritiam sequitur?
10. Quid adulēscēntiam?
11. Quī sapientiam Catōnis admirātī sunt?
12. Quod cognōmen Catōnī erat?
13. Quam ducem secūtus est?
14. Cui pāruit?
15. Quid facit poēta iners?

CAPUT III

§ 7

1. Laelius spērat sē senem futūrū esse.
2. Rogat quibus facillimē ratiōnibus senectūtem ferre possit.
- 3.

¹ = quōmodo.

² Usque ad annum septimum homō est *infāns*; ā septimō usque ad septimum decimum *puer*; adulēscēns usque ad tricēsimū; *iūvenis* usque ad quadrāgēsimū quintū; deinde *senior* et *senex*. Hic adulēscēntia *iūventūtem* comprehendit.

³ Catō Sapiēs appellātus est.

⁴ = vitae.

Ingravescēns aetās Catōnī haud gravis est. 4. Utrīque iuvenum sermō Catōnis grātus est. 5. Quam longa est ea via quam omnibus ingrediendum est! 6. Quālis est is locus, Catō, quō pervēnistī? 7. Saepē interfui querellis senum. 8. Alii voluptātibus iuventūtis carent; alii dīcunt sē spernī. 9. Accūsā, Laelī, quod accūsandum est. 10. Libidō ut vinculum vincit. 11. Senēs libidinum vinculis laxātī sunt. 12. Id senēs molliter ferre dēbent. 13. Nōn omnēs senēs ā suis dēspiciuntur. 14. Moderātōrum senum senectūs tolerābilis est.

§ 8 QUALES SENES TOLERABILEM SENECTUTEM AGUNT?

Laelius. Atquī, Catō, grātissimum nōbīs fēceris, sī, quōniam spērāmus, volūmus quidem certē, senēs fierī, multō ante ā tē didicerīmus, quibus facillimē ratiōnibus ingravēscētem aetātem ferre possīmus.

Catō. Faciam vērō, Laelī: praesertim sī utrīque vestrum, ut dicis, grātum fūtūrum est.

Laelius. Volūmus sānē, nīsi mōlestum est, Catō (tamquam longam aliquam viam cōnfēceris, quam nōbīs quōque ingrediendum sit), istūc, quō pervēnistī vidēre quāle sit.

Catō. Faciam ut poterō, Laelī. Saepē enim interfui querellis aequālium meōrum (pārēs autem vetere prōverbiō cum pāribus facillimē congregantur). Alii dēplōrāre solēbant quod voluptātibus carērent (sine quibus vītā nūllam putārent), alii quod spernerentur ab eīs ā quibus essent colī solitī. Quī mihi nōn id vidēbantur accūsāre, quod esset accūsandum. Multōs senēs cognōvī sine querellā quī sē et libidinum vinculis laxātōs esse nōn molestē ferrent, nec ā suis dēspicerentur. Sed omnium istiusmodi querellārum in mōribus est culpa, nōn in aetāte. Moderātī enim senēs tolerābilem senectutem agunt.

§ 9

INTERROGATIO

1. Quid spērant Laelius et Scīpiō? 2. Quid ā Catōne discere volunt? 3. Quid respondet Catō? 4. Quae est illa longa via quam utrīque iuvenum ingrediendum est? 5. Dic mihi illud Catōnis vetus prōverbium. 6. Quibus (ut aliī dicunt) senēs carent? 7. Quid aliī dē senibus dīcunt? 8. Ubi est culpa ēiusmodī querellārum? 9. Quālem senectūtem agunt senēs moderātī?

CAPUT IV

§ 10

1. Aliīs propter opēs, aliīs propter dignitātem tolerābiliores senectūs vidētur. 2. Themistoclēs Athēniēnsis clārus erat quī magnum splendōrem assecūtus est. 3. Sī ille cīvis parvae urbis fuisset clārus nōn fuisset. 4. In summā inopiā senectūs etiam sapientī gravis est. 5. Insipientī etiam in summā cōpiā senectūs nōn est lēvis. 6. Q. Maximus senex Catōnem iuvenem amāvit. 7. Cōnsule Q. Maximō, Catō ad Capuam prōfectus est. 8. Hannibalem cūctandō vicit Maximus. 9. Tarentum summā vigilantīā summōque cōsiliō recēpit. 10. Salinātor, āmissō oppidō, in arcem fūgit. 11. Tarentum ā Salinātōre āmissum recēpit Maximus. 12. Ille in togā ut in armīs praestāns fuit. 13. Cum augur esset: "optimīs auspiciīs" inquit "ea geruntur quae prō rēpūblicā geruntur".

§ 11 DE THEMISTOCLE ET QUINTO MAXIMO

Laelius. Est ut dīcis, Catō. Sed fortāsse tibi propter opēs et cōpiās et dignitātem tuam tolerābiliores senectūs vidētur; id autem nōn potest multis contingere.



C. 737

HANNIBAL

Catō. Est istūc¹ quidem, Laeli, aliquid; sed nēquāquam in istō sunt omnia. Themistoclēs fertur Serīphio² cuiādam respondisse cum ille dīxisset nōn eum suā, sed patriae glōriā splendōrem assecūtum: “Nec hercule” inquit “sī ego Serīphius essem, nec tū, sī Athēniēnsis essēs, clārus umquam fuissēs”. Quod eōdem modō dē senectūte potest dicī. Nec enim in summā inōpiā lēvis esse senectūs potest, ne sapienti quidem: nec īsapienti etiam in summā cōpiā nōn gravis.

Ego Q. Maximum, eum, quī Tarentum recēpit, adulēscēns senem dilēxi. Annō post cōsul primum fuerat, quam nātus sum; cumque eō cōsule adulēscēntulus milēs ad Capuam prōfectus sum quīntoque annō post ad Tarentum. Hīc et bella gerēbat ut adulēscēns, cum plānē grandis esset, et Hannibālem iuvenīliter exsultantem³ patientiā suā molliēbat: dē quō praeclārē familiāris noster Ennius:

Unus homō nōbīs cūctandō restituit rem.⁴

Nōn enim rūmōrēs pōnēbat ante salutem

Ergō postque magisque virī nunc glōria clāret.

Tarentum vērō quā vigilantīā, quō cōsiliō recēpit! Salinātor quī, āmissō oppidō, fūgerat in arcem, glōriāns ita dīxit: “Meā operā, Q. Fabī, Tarentum recēpisti”. “Certē”, inquit Q. Maximus rīdēs: “nam nisi tū āmissēs, numquam recēpissēm”. Nec vērō in armīs praestantior, quam in togā, quī augur cum esset, dīcere ausus est “optimīs auspiciis ea gerī quae prō reipūblicae salutē gererentur; quae contrā repūblicam ferrentur, contrā auspicia ferri”.

¹ = est aliquid in eō quod dīcis.

² Serīphus est īnsula parva et ignōbilis maris Aegaei.

³ ut equus.

⁴ repūblicam.

§ 12

INTERROGATIO

1. Cūr Catōnis senectūs fortāsse tolerābilis vidētur?
 2. Quid Seriphius quīdam Themistoclī dixit? 3. Quid Themistoclēs respondit? 4. Quandō senectūs sapientī levis esse nōn potest? 5. Quandō insipientī? 6. Quis Tarentum recēpit? 7. Quis, eō cōnsule, ad Capuam prōfectus est? 8. Quis cūctandō rem restituit? 9. Quis Tarentum amīsit? 10. Quō fūgerat ille? 11. Quid Fabiō dixit? 12. Quid ille respondit? 13. Quae res optimīs auspiciīs geruntur? 14. Quae rēs pessimīs auspiciīs geruntur?

CAPUT V

§ 13

1. Multa dē Maximō dicō nē putēs miseram fuisse tālem senectūtem. 2. Nōn omnēs possumus Maximī esse. 3. Nōn omnēs possumus pugnās, bella, triumphōs recordārī. 4. Sed omnēs quietē et purē et ēleganter agere vitam possunt. 5. Omnēs placidam ac lenem senectūtem habere possunt. 6. Tālis fuit Platōnis senectūs. 7. Isōcratēs librum quārtō nōnāgēsimō annō scripsit. 8. Catō ipse quīque et sexāgintā annōs nātus lēgem suāsit. 9. Magister eius etiam plūrēs annōs complēvit. 10. Vis-ne tū tandiū esse in vitā? 11. Ennius equī victōris senectūtī senectūtem suam comparat. 12. Ennium bēnē meminī. 13. Ennius LXX annōs vixit. 14. Paupertās et senectūs maxima ōnera sunt.

§ 14

DE PLACIDA AC LENI SENECTUTE

Quōrsūm igitur haec tam multa dē Maximō? Quia prōfectō vidētis nefās esse dictū miseram fuisse tālem senectūtem. Nec tamen omnēs possunt esse Maximī ut

urbium expugnātiōnēs, ut pedestrēs¹ nāvālēs-ve pugnās, ut bella ā sē gesta, ut triumphōs recordentur. Est etiam quiētē et pūrē atque ēleganter āctae aetātis placida ac lēnis senectūs: quālem accēpimus Platōnis (senectūtem) quī ūnō et octōgēnsimō annō scribēns est mortuus; quālem Isōcratis (senectūtem) quī librum quārtō nōnāgēnsimō annō scripsisse sē dixit, vixitque quinquennium postea: cūius magister Leontīnus Gorgiās centum et septem complēvit annōs; neque umquam in suō studiō atque opere cessāvit. Quī cum ex eō quaereretur, cūr tandiū vellet esse in vitā: “nihil habeō” inquit “quod accūsem senectūtem”. Praeclārum respōsum et doctō homine dignum!

Quid dīxit Ennius?

Sicut fortis equus, spatiō quī saepe sūprēmō
Vicit Olympia, nunc senīō cōfectus quiēscit.

Equī fortis et victōris senectūtī comparat suam (senectūtem). Quem quidem prōbē meminisse potestis. Annōs LXX nātus (tot enim vixit Ennius) ita ferēbat duo, quae maxima putantur onera, paupertātem et senectūtem ut eīs paenē dēlectārī vidērētur.

§ 15

INTERROGATIO

1. Cūr Catō tam multa dē Maximō dīcit? 2. Miserane est tālis senectūs? 3. Quās rēs ā sē gestās recordātur? 4. Quālis fuit eius senectūs? 5. Quōtō annō mortuus est Platō? 6. Quōtō annō Isōcratēs librum scripsit? 7. Quot annōs postea vixit? 8. Quot annōs complēvit Gorgiās? 9. Quid ex eō quaesitum est? 10. Quid respondit? 11. Quam lēgem Catō suāsīt? 12. Quōmodo suāsīt? 13. Cui Ennius senectūtem suam comparat? 14. Quot annōs vixit? 15. Quae onera tūlit?

¹ = terrestres.

CAPUT VI

§ 16

1. Cūr senectūs misera vidētur? 2. Quattuor reperi-
mus causās. 3. Senectūs nōs ā rēbus gerendis abstrahit.
4. Corpus facit infirmum. 5. Nōs privat voluptatibus.
6. Haud procul abest ā morte. 7. Multae rēs iuventūte
geruntur; multae infirmīs corporibus animō administran-
tur. 8. Tālia agēbat Q. Maximus. 9. L. Paulus socer
erat fili mei. 10. Cēteri senēs rempublicam cōsiliō et
auctōritāte dēfendērunt. 11. Appius Claudius caecus erat.
12. Sententia senātūs ad pācem inclinābat. 13. Cum
Pyrrhō foedus facere volēbant. 14. Mentēs Rōmānōrum
stāre rēctae solēbant.



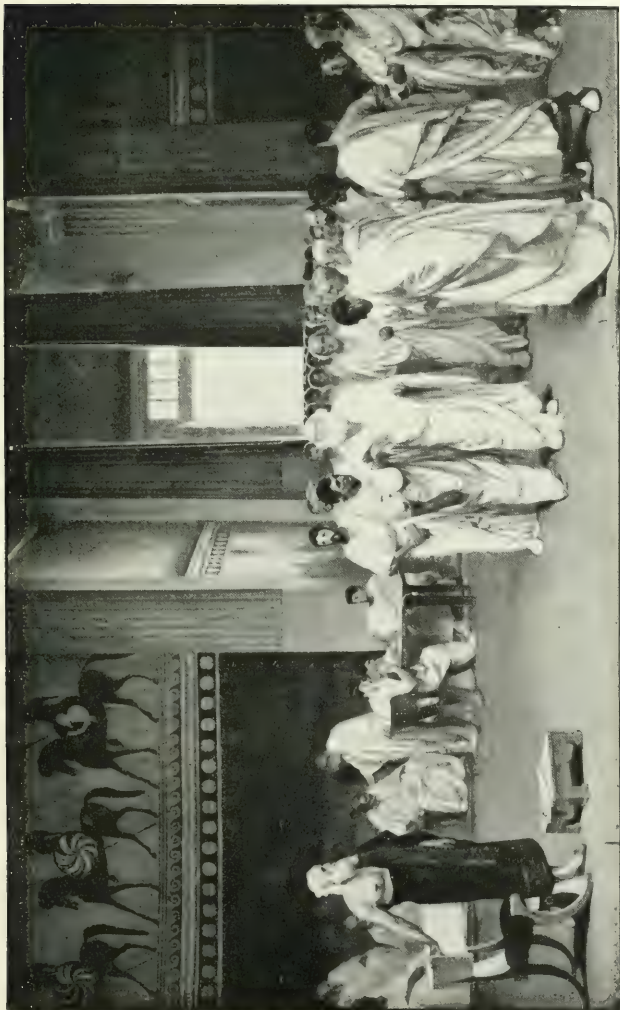
Pyrrhus

§ 17

DE QUATTUOR CAUSIS
CUR SENECTUS
MISERA VIDEATUR

Etenim, cum con-
templor animō, quat-
tuor reperiō causās cūr
senectūs misera videā-
tur: ūnam, quod abstrā-
hat ā rēbus gerendis;
alteram, quod corpus
faciat infirmius; ter-
tiam, quod prīvet omni-
bus fere voluptatibus;
quārtam, quod haud
procul absit ā morte.
Eārum, sī placet, causā-
rum quanta quamque sit
iūsta unaquaeque videā-
mus.

A rēbus gerendis
(c 737)



APPIUS CLAUDIUS IN CŪRIAM DĒDŪCITUR



senectūs abstrahit. Quibus? An eīs, quae iuventūte geruntur et vīribus? Nūllaene igitur rēs sunt senīlēs, quae vel infirmīs corporibus animō tamen administrentur? Nihil ergō agēbat Q. Maximus, nihil L. Paulus pater tuus, socer optimī virī filī meī? Cēterī senēs, Fabriciī, Curiī, Coruncānii, cum rem pūblicam cōnsiliō et auctōritāte dēfendēbant, nihil agēbant? Ad Appī Claudī senectūtem accēdēbat etiam ut caecus esset; tamen is, cum sententia senātūs inclināret ad pācem cum Pyrrhō foedusque faciendum, nōn dubitāvit dicere illa, quae versibus persecūtus est Ennius:

quō vōbīs mentēs, rēctae quae stāre solēbant
antehāc, dēmentēs sēsē flexēre viai?

cēteraque gravissimē. Nōtum vōbīs carmen est et ipsiūs Appī exstat ōrātiō. Atque haec ille ēgit septendecim annīs post alterum cōsulātum, cum inter duōs cōsulātūs annī decem interfuissent cēnsorque¹ ante superiōrem cōsulātum fuisset, ex quō intellegitur Pyrrhī bellō grandem sānē fuisse, et tamen sic ā patribus accēpimus.

§ 18

INTERROGATIO

1. Quot causās repperit Catō cūr senectūs misera vidērētur? 2. Recitā eās. 3. A quibus rēbus senectūs virōs abstrahit? 4. Quālia sunt corpora senum? 5. Quōmodo senex rem pūblicam dēfendere potest? 6. Quid ad Appī Claudī senectūtem accēdēbat? 7. Quō inclināvit sententia senātūs?

2. rēs gerendae, corpus, voluptātēs, mors.

¹ Quī cēnsus populi agit. Cēnsōrēs quīntō quōque annō creābantur: cīvēsque sic notābant ut senātōrem quī in mōribus dēliquisset senātū eicerent. Pertinēbat etiam ad cēnsōrēs legere senātum, tuērī urbis templa, lēgēs condere aut abrogāre.

CAPUT VII

§ 19

1. Senectūs in rē gerendā nōn versātur. 2. Nihil-ne gubernātor¹ in nāvigandō agit? 3. Alii nautae mālōs² scandunt, aliī per forōs³ cursant, aliī sentinam⁴ exhauriunt. 4. Sed gubernātor quiētus in puppi⁵ sedēns clāvum⁶ tenet. 5. Iuvenēs multa faciunt; gubernātor mājōra et meliōra facit. 6. Cōnsilium, auctōritās, sententia sunt mājōra quam vīrēs, vėlōcitātēs, celeritās corporum. 7. Vīribus, vėlōcitātibus, celeritāte corporum senectūs orbārī solet. 8. Cōnsilio, auctōritāte, sententiā senectūs augērī solet. 9. Carthāgō iam diū bellum cōgitat. 10. Ego Carthāginī bellum iam diū dēnūntiō. 11. Spērō illam excīsum irī. 12. Apud Lacedaemoniōs eī quī magistrātum gerunt "senēs" nōminantur. 13. Orātōrēs novī, stultī adulēcentulī rem pūblicam saepe amīsērunt.

§ 20

DE CONSIILIO, AUCTORITATE, SENTENTIA SENUM

Nihil igitur afferunt quī in rē gerendā versārī senectūtem negant; similēsque sunt ut sī quī gubernātōrem in nāvigandō nihil agere dicant, cum aliī mālōs scandant, aliī per forōs cursent, aliī sentinam exhauriant, ille autem clāvum tenēns quiētus sedeat in puppi. Nōn facit ea quae iuvenēs: at vērō multō mājōra et meliōra facit. Nōn vīribus aut vėlōcitātibus aut celeritāte corporum rēs magnae geruntur, sed cōnsiliō, auctōritāte, sententiā; quibus nōn modo nōn orbārī, sed etiam augērī

¹ gubernātor est is quī nāvem regit.

² mālus est arbor quae māla fert. In nāve *mālus* vēla sustinet.

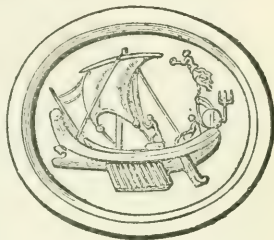
³ locus in nāve quī iter nāvem perambulantibus praebet.

⁴ (a) fundus nāvis quō aquae sordidae cōfluunt; (b) aqua sordida ipsa quae imā in nave est.

⁵ puppis est pars nāvis posterior ubi sedet gubernātor.

⁶ clāvus est ea nāvis pars quā gubernātor nāvem regit.

senectūs solet. Nisi forte ego vōbīs, quī et mīles et tribūnus et lēgātus et cōsul versātus sum in variō genere bellōrum, cessāre nunc videor cum bella nōn gerō. At Senātui quae sint gerenda praescribō et quōmodo: Carthāginī male iam diū cōgitantī bellum multō ante dēnūntiō, dē quā verērī nōn ante dēsīnam quam illam excīsam esse cognōverō. Apud Lacedaemoniōs quidem eī, quī amplissimum magistrātum gerunt, ut sunt, sic etiam nōminantur “senēs”.



Nāvis Rōmāna

Ceddō¹ quī² vestram rem pūblicam tantam amīsistis tam citō?

sic enim interrogant in Naevī poētae Lūdō.³ Respondentur et alia et hōc in primīs:

prōveniēbant orātōrēs novī, stultī adulēscētulī.

§ 21

INTERROGATIO

1. Quae nautae scandunt? 2. Quō cursant? 3. Quid exhauriunt? 4. Quid tenet gubernātor? 5. Ubi sedet? 6. Quibus rēs magnae geruntur? 7. Quibus orbātur senectūs? 8. Quibus nōn orbātur? 9. Quid senātui Catō praescripsit? 10. Quid Carthāginī dēnūntiāvit? 11. Quandō dē Carthāgine nōn verēbitur? 12. Quī apud Lacedaemoniōs senēs nōminantur? 13. Quid in Lūdō interrogātum est? 14. Quid respōnsum est?

¹ = dīc mihi.

² = quōmodo?

³ nōmen cōmoediae ā Naevio scriptae.

CAPUT VIII

§ 22

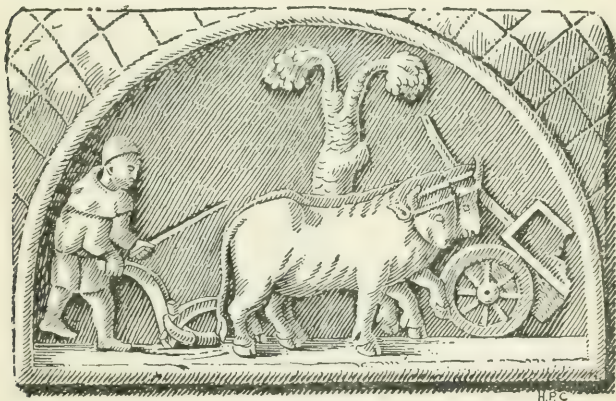
1. Senis memoria, nisi exercētur, minuitur. 2. Themistoclis memoria nūllō modō minūta est. 3. Num quisquam illō memoriam meliōrem habuit? 4. Nōn solum tē sed etiam patrem tuum et avum nōvī. 5. Quis senex thēsaurī oblītus est? 6. Multī mihi dēbent; ego multīs dēbeō. 7. Propter scribendī studium Sophoclēs rem neglegere familiārem vidēbātur. 8. Patrēs male rem gerentēs in iūdicium vocātī sunt. 9. Sophoclem tamen ā rē familiārī nōn remōvērunt iūdicēs. 10. Poēta Oedipum Colōnēum iūdicibus recitāvit. 11. “Num illud carmen”, quae sīvit “dēsipientis vidētur?” 12. Senibus absentibus fructūs nec seruntur, nec percipiuntur, nec conduntur. 13. Omnēs senēs sē annum putant posse vīvere. 14. Multa ā māioribus accēpī, multa etiam posterīs prōdere volō.



Sophoclēs

§ 23 DE MEMORIA, DE SOPHOCLE, DE AGRICOLIS

At memoria minuitur. Crēdō, nisi eam exerceās aut sī sīs nātūrā tardior. Themistoclēs omnium cīvium percēperat nōmina. Equidem nōn modo eōs nōvī quī sunt, sed eōrum patrēs etiam et avōs. Nec vērō quemquam senem audīvī oblītum quō locō thēsaurum¹ obruisset. Omnia quae cūrant meminērunt; quī sibi, cui ipsi



Agricola et arātrum

dēbeant. Sophoclēs ad summam senectūtem tragoediās fēcit: quod propter studium cum rem negligere familiārem vidērētur, ā filiis in iūdicium vocātus est ut, quemadmodum nostrō mōre male rem gerentibus patribus bonis interdicī solet, sic illum quasi dēsipientem ā rē familiārī removērent iūdicēs. Tum senex dīcitur eam fābulam quam in manibus habēbat et proximē scrīpserat, Oedipum Colōnēum, recitāsse iūdicibus quaesisseque, num illud carmen dēsipientis vidērētur. Quō recitātō sententiis iūdicum est liberātus.

¹acervus rērum (praesertim pecūniae, aurī, argentī) in futūrōs ūsūs reconditārū.

Possum nōmināre ex agrō Sabinō rūsticōs Rōmānōs, vicinōs et familiārēs meōs, quibus absentibus numquam ferē ūlla in agrō māiōra opera fiunt, nōn serendis, nōn percipiendis, nōn condendis fructibus. Quamquam in aliis minus hōc mīrum est, nēmō enim est tam senex quī sē annum nōn putet posse vīvere; sed idem in eīs ēlabōrant, quae sciunt nihil ad sē omnīnō pertinēre:

serit arborēs, quae alterī saeculō prōsint,

ut ait Stātius noster. Nec vērō dubitat agricola, quamvis sit senex, quaerentī cui serat respondere: “dīs immortalibus, quī mē nōn accipere modo haec ā māiōribus voluērunt, sed etiam posterīs prōdere”.

§ 24

INTERROGATIO

1. Minuitur-ne memoria? 2. Quid Themistoclēs percēpit? 3. Quōs Catō nōvit? 4. Quid nēmō senex obliviscitur? 5. Quae propter Sophoclēs negligere rem familiārem vidēbātur? 6. Rē vērā neglēxit? 7. Cūr in iūdicium vocātus est? 8. Quid proximē scripserat? 9. Quid quaesivit? 10. Fābulā recitātā quid ēvēnit? 11. Quae opera in agrō fiunt? 12. Quid omnēs senēs putant? 13. Quid dī immortalēs voluērunt?

13. nōn modo bona accipere . . .

CAPUT IX

§ 25

1. Haud sentiō mē tibi esse odiōsum. 2. Hīc adulēscēs bonā indole praeditus est. 3. Ego tuīs praeceptis gaudeō. 4. Ego vōbīs iūcundus sum, tū mihi iūcundus es. 5. Senectūs nōn languida est sed operōsa. 6. Senex semper agit aliquid et mōlitur. 7. Solōn cotidiē aliquid

addidicit. 8. Catō Graecās litterās senex didicit. 9. Catō Graecārum litterārum sitim explēvit. 10. Adulēscēns taurī aut elephantī vīrēs nōn dēsīderat. 11. Nec ego vīrēs adulēscēntis dēsīderō. 12. Quidquid agis age prō viribus. 13. Milō athlētās sē exercentēs spectābat. 14. “Lacertī meī” illacrimāns dīxit “mortuī iam sunt.” 15. Milō numquam ex sē sed ex lacertīs nōbilitātus est.

§ 26

DE SENECTUTE OPEROSA

Quam vitiōsē scribit Caecilius dē senectūte!

Tum equidem in senectā hōc dēputō miserrimum,
Sentire eā aetāte ipsum esse odiōsum alterī.

Iūcundum potius quam odiōsum. Ut enim adulēscēntibus bonā indole praeditis sapientēs senēs dēlectantur,



Puerī in lūdō discunt

leviorque fit eōrum senectūs quī ā iuventūte coluntur et diliguntur, sic adulēscēntēs senum praeceptis gaudent quibus ad virtūtum studia dūcuntur. Nec minus intellegō mē vōbīs quam mihi vōs esse iūcundōs. Sed vidētis ut senectūs nōn modo languida atque iners nōn sit, vērūm etiam sit operōsa et semper agēns aliquid et mōliēns.

Solōnem versibus glōriantem vidēmus, quī sē cotidiē aliquid addiscentem dicit senem fieri: ut ego feci quī Graecās litterās senex¹ didici, quās quidem sic avidē arripui quasi diūturnam sitim explēre cupiēns, ut ea ipsa mihi nōta essent quibus mē nunc exemplis ūti vidētis.

Nec nunc quidem vīrēs dēsiderō adulēscētis, is enim erat locus alter dē vitiis senectūtis, nōn plūs quam adulēscēns tauri aut elephantī dēsiderābam. Quod est, eō decet ūti et quidquid agis agere prō vīribus. Quae enim vōx potest esse contemptior quam Milōnis?² Quī cum iam senex esset athlētāsque sē exercentēs in curriculō³ vidēret, aspexisse lacertōs suōs dicitur illacrimānsque dīxisse, “at hī quidem mortuī iam sunt”. Nōn vērō tam istī, quam tū ipse, nūgātor,⁴ neque enim ex tē umquam es nōbilitātus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuīs.

§ 27

INTERROGATIO

1. Quid apud Caecilium in senectūte miserrimum est?
2. Quid de eā sententiā dicit Catō?
3. Quālibus adulēscētibus senēs dēlectāti sunt?
4. Quōrum praeceptis gāvīsī sunt adulēscētēs?
5. Quis semper agit aliquid et mōlītur?
6. Quid Solōn dē sē dixit?
7. Quid Catō senex didicit?
8. Quōmodo Graecās litterās arripuit?
9. Cūius vīrēs nōn dēsiderābat Catō?
10. Quōrum vīrēs nōn dēsiderant iuvenēs?
11. Quandō Milō dixit lacertōs suōs mortuōs esse?
12. Quem Catō nūgātōrem appellat?
13. Unde Milō nōbilitātus est?

¹ ego . . . senex = ego cum senex essem.

² Milō athlēta praeclārus fuit Graecōrum. Tanta fortitudinis fuit ut taurum in Olympicō certāmine ictū nūdae dextrae occiderit, et per stadī spatium suprā humerōs portāverit, tōtumque eō diē comēderit.

³ *curriculum* est locus in quō athlētae sē exercent.

⁴ homo stultus quī nugās dicit.

CAPUT X

§ 28

1. Senēs adulēscēntulōs docent, īnstituunt, īnstruunt.
2. Multī senēs comitatū nōbīlium iuvenum fortūnātī sunt.
3. Virēs senum cōsensuērunt atque dēfēcērunt. 4. Beātī tamen putandī sunt illī. 5. Dēfectiō virium adulēscēntiae vitiīs saepe efficitur. 6. Meministī-ne Lūcī Metellī? 7. L. Metellus vīgintī et duōs annōs sacerdotiō praeerat. 8. L. Metellus extrēmō tempore aetātis optimīs viribus erat. 9. Saepissimē Nestor dē virtūtibus suis praedicābat. 10. Nōn verēbātur nē aut īnsolēns aut loquāx vidērētur. 11. Nullis egēbat corporis viribus. 12. Nōn dubium est quīn melle dulcior flūxerit ōrātiō Nestōris. 13. Agamemnōn optāvit ut brevī tempore Trōia perīret. 14. Catō negat sē eīs esse viribus quibus bellō Pūnicō fuerit.

§ 29 DE L. METELLO, NESTORE, M. CATONE
IPSO

An nē eās quīdem virēs senectūtī relinquēmus ut adulēscēntulōs doceat, īnstituāt, ad omne offici mūnus īnstruat? Quō quīdem opere quīd potest esse praeclārius? Mihi vērō Cn. et P. Scīpiōnēs et avī tuī duo, L. Aemilius et P. Africānus, comitatū nōbīlium iuvenum fortūnātī vidēbantur; nec ūllī bonārum artium magistrī nōn beātī putandī, quamvis cōsensuerint virēs atque dēfēcērunt. Etsī ista ipsa dēfectiō virium adulēscēntiae vitiīs efficitur saepius quam senectūtis; libidinōsa enim et intemperāns adulēscēntia effētum corpus trādit senectūtī. Ego L. Metellum meminī puer, quī cum quadrienniō post alterum cōsulātum Pontifex Maximus factus esset vīgintī et duōs annōs eī sacerdotiō praefuit, ita bonīs esse viribus extrēmō tempore aetātis ut adulēscēntiam nōn requīreret.

Vidētisne, ut apud Homērum saepissimē Nestor¹ de virtūtibus suis praedicet? Tertiam enim aetatem hominum vidēbat, nec erat ei verendum ne vērā praedicāns de se nimis vidērētur aut insolēns aut loquāx. Etenim, ut ait Homērus, ex eius linguā melle dulcior fluēbat orātiō; quam ad suāvitatem nullis egēbat corporis viribus. Et tamen dux ille Graeciae nusquam optat ut Aiācis similēs habeat decem, sed ut Nestōris, quod si sibi acciderit, nōn dubitat quin brevī sit Trōia peritūra. Sed redeō ad mē. Quārtum agō annum et octogēnsimum: hōc possum dicere, nōn mē quidem eis esse viribus, quibus aut miles bellō Pūnicō² aut quaestor eōdem bellō aut cōsul in Hispaniā fuerim aut quadrienniō post, cum tribūnus militāris dēpugnāvi apud Thermopylās M'. Glabriōne cōsule; sed tamen, ut vōs vidētis, nōn plānē mē enervāvit, nōn afflixit senectūs: nōn cūria virēs meās dēsiderat, nōn rōstra,³ nōn amīci, nōn clientēs, nōn hospitēs.

§ 30

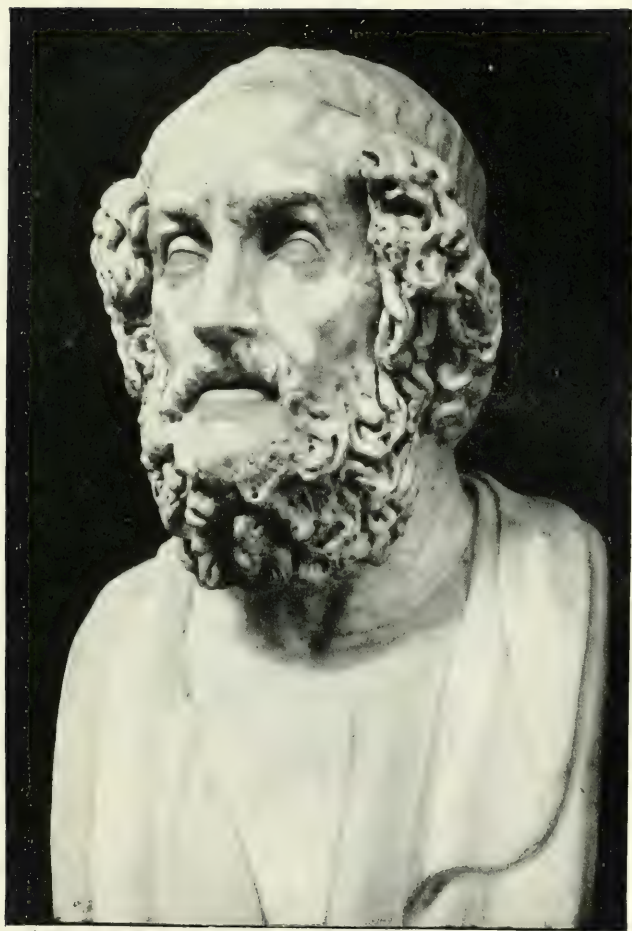
INTERROGATIO

1. Quās virēs senectūtī relinquēmus? 2. Quō senēs illi fortūnātī vīsī sunt? 3. Quā rē defectiō virium saepe efficitur? 4. Quāle corpus trādit senectūtī libīdinōsa adulēscentia? 5. Quādo L. Metellus Pontifex Maximus factus est? 6. Quot annōs ei sacerdotiō praefuit? 7. Quālibus viribus fuit? 8. Quis saepe de virtūtibus suis praedicāvit? 9. Quid ei verendum nōn erat? 10. Quid de eō dixit Homērus? 11. Quid ille ubique optāvit? 12. Quid nōn dubitāvit? 13. Quādo Catō quaestor

¹ Graecus praeclarissimus et sapientissimus. Cōsiliō tantum Graecōrum rēbus prōfuit, ut Agamemnōn nōn dubitāret brevī se Ilium expugnātūrū sī decem sibi contigissent Nestōrēs.

² i.e. cum Poenīs factō.

³ (a) ōs, quō avēs cibum capiunt (dīcitur etiam de hominibus sed modo in sermone familiārī et per contemptum); (b) pars nāvis in prōrā prōminēns; (c) pulpītum, unde orātōrēs in pūblicō dicere solēbant.



C 737

HOMĒRUS

fuit? 14. Ubi fuit cōsul? 15. Ubi tribūnus militāris?
16. Quibus auxilium dāre poterat?

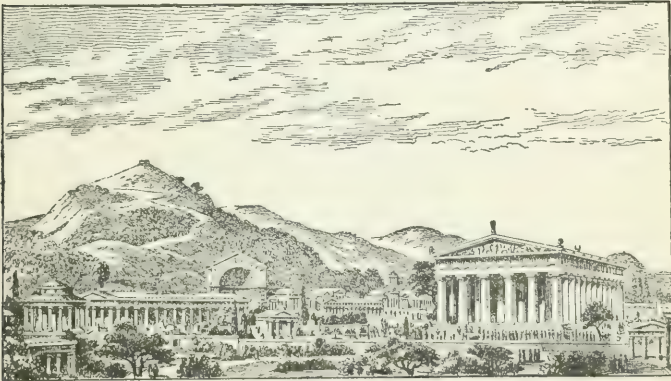
1. ut + docēre, instituere, instruere. 5. post . . . 13. bellum.
15. apud Ther.

CAPUT XI

§ 31

PREPARATIO

1. Ego minus habeo vīrium quam tū. 2. Tantum quantum potest quisque nīti dēbet. 3. Magnās vīrēs



Olympia

nōn dēsīderō. 4. Milō stadium ingressus humerīs sustinuit bovem vīvum. 5. Milō vīrēs corporis, Pŷthagorās vīrēs ingenī habuit. 6. Masinissa abhinc nōnāgintā annōs nātus est. 7. Sed saepe magnum iter pedibus ingreditur. 8. Aliquandō in equum ascendit. 9. Numquam capite opertō est. 10. Masinissa aliquid prīstinī rōboris cōservāvit. 11. Appius caecus et senex nec languēscēbat nec senectūtī succumbēbat.

§ 32 DE VIRIBUS CORPORIS ET INGENI

At minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis. Ne vos quidem T. Pontii centurionis vires habetis: num idcirco est ille praestantior? Moderatio modo virium adsit, et tantum quantum potest quisque nitatur; ne ille non magno desiderio tenebitur virium. Olympiae per stadium ingressus esse Milo dicitur, cum humeris sustineret bovem vivum. Utrum igitur has corporis¹ an Pythagorae tibi malis vires ingenii dari? Denique isto bono utare dum adsit; cum absit ne requiras. Audire te arbitror, Scipio, hospes tuus avitus² Masinissa³ quae faciat hodie nonaginta natus annos: cum ingressus iter pedibus sit, in equum omnino non ascendere; cum equo, ex equo non descendere; nullo imbris nullo frigore adduci ut capite operto sit. Potest igitur exercitatio et temperantia etiam in senectute conservare aliquid pristini roboris.

Quattuor robustos filios, quinque filias, tantam domum, tantas clientelas Appius regēbat et caecus et senex. Intentum enim animum tamquam arcum habebat, nec languescens succumbēbat senectuti. Tenēbat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos: metuēbant servi, verēbantur liberi, carum omnes habebant: vigēbat in illa domo mos patrius et disciplina.

§ 33 INTERROGATIO

1. Uter plus virium habet, Catō an Laelius? 2. Quantum quisque niti debet? 3. Quid Milo humeris sustinuit? 4. Quando viribus uti quisque debet? 5. Quando vires requirere non decet? 6. Quid Masinissa iter pedibus

¹ has corporis = vires corporis Milonis.

² Publius Scipio Africanus, avus nostri Scipionis, Masinissae amicissimus fuit.

³ rex Africanus, hostis primum capitalis populi Romani, deinde usque ad finem vitae ei amicissimus. [*capitalis*: ad caput seu vitam pertinens.]



C 737

P. SCIPIŌ AFRICĀNUS

ingressus fēcit? 7. Quae in senectūte pristinum rōbur cōservant? 8. Quot liberōs habuit Appius? 9. Quī eum metuērunt? 10. Quī eum veritī sunt? 11. Quae rēs in illā domō viguērunt?

2. tantum.

4. dum.

5. cum.

6. equus.

CAPUT XII

§ 34

1. Tertia vituperatiō senectūtis est quod omnibus voluptātibus careat. 2. Itaque senectūs aufert id quod in adulēcentiā vitiōsissimum est. 3. Haec ōrātiō mihi trādita est cum adulēscēns essem. 4. Nūlla pestis capitālīor quam corporis voluptās est. 5. Hinc patriae prōditiōnēs nāscuntur. 6. Nihil est tam pestiferum quam voluptās. 7. Ad omnia scelera suscipienda libīdō voluptātis impellit. 8. Voluptās saepe omne animī lūmen exstinguit. 9. L. Flāminīnus ē senātū ēiectus est. 10. Secūrī percussit aliquem eōrum quī in vinculis erant. 11. Mortuus rei capitālis damnātus erat. 12. L. Flāminīni libīdō cum probrō prīvātō coniūnxit imperī dēdecus.

§ 35 DE TERTIA VITUPERATIONE SENECTUTIS

Sequitur tertia vituperatiō senectūtis quod eam carēre dīcunt voluptātibus. O praeclārum mūnus aetātis, sī quidem id aufert nobīs quod est in adulēcentiā vitiōsissimum! Accipite enim, optimī adulēscētēs, veterem ōrātiōnem Archytāe¹ Tarentīni, magnī in primīs et praeclārī virī, quae mihi trādita est cum essem adulēscēns Tarentī cum Q. Maximō: “Nūllam capitālīorem pestem quam corporis voluptātem hominibus” dīcēbat “ā nātūrā

¹ Archytās praestantissimus astrologus et Plātōnis amīcus fuit. Horātius eum appellat “maris et terrae numerōque carentis harēnae mēnsōrem”.

datam. Hinc patriae prōditionēs, hinc rērum publicārum ēversionēs, hinc cum hostibus clandestīna colloquia nāscī; nūllum dēnique scelus, nūllum malum facinus esse, ad quod suscipiendum nōn libīdō voluptātis impelleret. Quōcircā nihil esse tam dētēstābile tamque pestiferum quam voluptātem, sī quidem ea, cum māior esset atque longior, omne animī lūmen exstingueret.”

Invītus fēcī ut fortissimī virī T. Flāminīnī frātre, L. Flāminīnum, ē senātū ēicerem septem annīs post quam cōsul fuisset, sed nōtandam putāvī libīdinem. Ille enim cum esset cōsul in Galliā exōrātus in convīviō ā fēminā est ut secūrī ferīret aliquem eōrum quī in vīculīs essent, damnātī rei capitālis. Hic, Titō frātre suō cēnsōre, quī proximus ante mē fuerat, elāpsus est, mihi vērō et Flaccō haudquāquam probārī potuit tam flāgitiōsa et tam per-dita libīdō, quae cum probrō prīvātō coniungeret imperī dēdecus.

§ 36

INTERROGATIO

1. Quae est tertia vituperatiō senectūtis? 2. Cūr Catō senectūtem praeclārum mūnus appellat? 3. Quālis fuit Archytās? 4. Ubi adulēscēns Catō habitāvit? 5. Quae ex voluptāte nāscuntur? 6. Quid nōs ad scelera et facinora suscipienda impellit? 7. Quid voluptās saepe exstinxit? 8. Quem Catō ē senātū eiēcit? 9. Quandō hōc fēcīt? 10. Quis Flāminīnum exōrāvit ut captīvum secūrī ferīret? 11. Cūius rei damnātus est? 12. Quid cum probrō prīvātō coniūnxīt Flāminīnī libīdō?

1. quod ea . . .

7. lūmen.

9. vii ann. postquam.

CAPUT XIII

§ 37

1. Senectūs voluptātēs nūllās dēsīderat. 2. Senibus nec epulae nec exstrūctae mēnsae nec frēquentia pōcula cāra sunt. 3. Hīs omnibus caret senectūs. 4. Caret etiam vīnulentīā et crūdītātē. 5. Hominēs voluptātibus capiuntur ut hāmō piscēs. 6. Itaque Platō voluptātem “ēscam malōrum” appellat. 7. Nōn est facile blanditiis



Cēna

voluptātis obsistere. 8. Modicīs epulis cum sodālībus epulābar. 9. Aetāte prōgrediente omnia fiunt mītiōra. 10. Nunc etiam convīviis dēlector. 11. Sermōnis aviditātem auget senectūs; cibī aviditātem tollit. 12. Bellum voluptātī nōn indicam. 13. In pōtīōnis et cibī voluptātibus nōn caret omnī sēnsū senectūs.

§ 38

DE SERMONIS DELECTATIONE

Quōrsūm igitur tam multa dē voluptāte? Quia nōn modo vituperātiō nūlla, sed etiam summa laus senectūtis est quod ea voluptātēs nūllās magnō opere dēsīderat.

At caret epulis exstrūctisque¹ mēnsīs, et frēquentibus pōculis. Caret ergo etiam vīnulentia² et crūdītate³ et insomniis. Sed sī aliquid dandum est voluptātī, quōniam ēius blanditiis nōn facile obsistimus,—dīvīnē enim Platō “ēscam malōrum” appellat voluptātem, quod eā vidēlicet hominēs capiantur ut hāmō piscēs,—quamquam immoderātis epulis caret senectūs, modicis tamen convīviis potest dēlectārī. C. Duilium, quī Poenōs classe prīmus dēvicerat, redeuntem ā cēnā senem saepē vidēbam puer; dēlectābātur crēbrō fūnālī et tībicine quae sibi nūllō exemplō prīvātus sumpserat: tantum licentiae dābat glōria. Sed quid ego aliōs? Ad mē ipsum iam revertar. Prīmum habuī semper sodālēs. Epulābar cum sodālibus omnīnō modicē, sed erat quīdam fervor aetātis, quā prōgrediente omnia fiunt in diēs mītiōra.

Ego vērō propter sermōnis dēlectātiōnem tempestivīs quoque convīviis dēlector, nec cum aequālibus solum, quī paucī admodum restant, sed cum vestrā etiam aetate atque vōbiscum, habeōque senectūtī magnam grātiā, quae mihi sermōnis aviditatem auxit, pōtiōnis et cibī sustulit. Quod sī quem etiam ista dēlectant (nē omnīnō bellum indixisse videar voluptātī, cūius est fortāsse quīdam nātūrālis modus), nōn intellegō nē in istīs quidem ipsīs voluptātibus carēre sēnsū senectūtem.

§ 39

INTERROGATIO

1. Quid est summa laus senectūtis? 2. Quibus rēbus ea caret? 3. Quibus malis caret? 4. Quibus rēbus nōn facile obsistimus? 5. Quō nōmine Plātō voluptātem appellat? 6. Cūr? 7. Quālibus convīviis senectūs dēlectātur? 8. Quis prīmus Poenōs classe dēvicit? 9. Quibuscum epulābātur Catō? 10. Quam ob rem convīviis

¹ mēnsae multis cibīs cumulatae.

² ebrietate.

³ stomachi morbus ex nimis cibīs ortus.



C 737

PLATŌ

dēlectātur? 11. Quid auget senectūs? 12. Quid tollit?
13. Indicitne bellum Catō voluptātī?

1. quod.

2. mēnsae, pōcula.

3. vīnulentia &c.

CAPUT XIV

§ 40

1. Multīs voluptātibus bona aetās fruitur. 2. Nōn-nūllis nōn abundē potitur. 3. Sed hīs ipsīs nōn omnīnō caret. 4. Nihil est ōtiōsā senectūte iūcundius. 5. C. Gallus caelum et terram senex dimētiēbatur. 6. Saepe aliquid dēscribere ingressus tōtam noctem labōrāvit. 7. Saepe dēfēctiōnēs sōlis praedixit. 8. Līvius sex annīs ante quam nātus sum fābulam docuit. 9. Quid dē eō loquar? 10. Multī studiīs flagrabant senēs. 11. M. Cethēgus “Suādae medulla” appellātus est. 12. Quantō studiō exercēbatur in dicendō etiam senex! 13. Hae voluptātēs cum epulārum voluptātibus nōn sunt comparandae.

§ 41

DE OTIOSA SENECTUTE

Quod sī istīs ipsīs voluptātibus adulēscentia fruitur libentius, primum parvulis fruitur rēbus, ut diximus; deinde eīs quibus senectūs, sī nōn abundē potitur, nōn omnīnō caret. Sī vērō habet aliquod tamquam pābulum studiī atque doctrīnae, nihil est ōtiōsā senectūte iūcundius. Morī vidēbāmus in studiō dimētiendī caeli atque terrae C. Gallum familiārem patris tuī, Scīpiō. Quotiēns illum lūx noctū aliquid dēscribere ingressum, quotiēns nox oppressit, cum māne coepisset! Quam dēlectābat eum dēfēctiōnēs sōlis et lūnae multō nōbis ante praedicere!

Vidī etiam senem Līvium, quī, cum sex annīs ante quam ego nātus sum fābulam docuisset, Centōne Tudi-

tānōque cōsulibus, usque ad adulēscēntiam meam prōcessit aetāte. Quid dē P. Licinī Crassī cīvilis iūris studiō loquar? aut dē hūius P. Scipionis quī hīs paucīs diēbus Pontifex Maximus¹ factus est? Atquī eōs omnēs quōs commemorāvī hīs studiīs flāgrantēs senēs vīdimus. M. vērō Cethēgum quem rēctē “Suādae medullam”² dixit Ennius, quantō studiō exercērī in dicendō vidēbāmus etiam senem! Quae sunt igitur epulārum aut lūdōrum voluptātēs cum hīs voluptātibus comparandae?

§ 42

INTERROGATIO

1. Quālibus rēbus fruitur adulēscēntia? 2. Senectūs-ne eīs potitur? 3. Quō in studiō C. Gallus mortuus est? 4. Quandō lūx eum oppressit? 5. Quandō nox? 6. Quae praedicēbat? 7. Quī sexto annō ante quam Catō nātus est cōsulēs fuērunt? 8. Quō nōmine Ennius M. Cethēgum appellābat? 9. Quae voluptātēs cum hīs nōn sunt comparandae?

2. Si nōn abundē.

4, 5. cum.

CAPUT XV

§ 43

1. Ego voluptātibus agricolārum incrēdibiliter dēlector. 2. Hae voluptātēs ad sapientis vitam proximē accēdunt. 3. Terra numquam sine ūsūrā reddit id quod accēpit. 4. Saepe maximō cum faenōre reddit. 5. In agricolae vitā M' Curius extrēmum tempus aetātis cōsumpsit. 6. Eius villa ā mē longē nōn abest. 7. Curius ad fōcum sedēbat cum Samnitēs ad eum vērunt. 8. Magnum aurī pondus ad eum attulērunt. 9. Aurum habēre prae-

¹ = iūdex maximus rērum quae ad sacra et religiōnēs pertinent.

² id quod est in ossibus animālium.



CURIŌ, MAGNUM AURĪ PONDUS SAMNITĒS CUM
ATTULISSENT REPUDIĀTĪ SUNT

clārum non est. 10. Eīs quī habent aurum imperāre praeclārum est. 11. Arantī Cincinnātō nūntiātum est eum dictātorem esse factum. 12. Quī senātōrēs arcessunt “viātōrēs” appellantur. 13. Nūlla vīta beātor agricolae vītā potest esse.

§ 44

DE AGRICOLARUM VOLUPTATIBUS

Veniō nunc ad voluptātēs agricolārum, quibus ego incredībiliter delēctor, quae nec ūllā impediuntur senectūte et mihi ad sapientis vītā proximē videntur accēdere. Habent enim ratiōnem cum terrā, quae numquam recūsāt imperium nec umquam sine ūsūrā reddit quod accēpit, sed aliās minōre, plērumque māiōre cum faenōre; quamquam mē quidem nōn fructus modo, sed etiam ipsius terrae vīs ac nātūra delectat. In hāc vītā M' Curius,¹ cum de Samnitibus, de Sabīnis, de Pyrrhō triumphāvisset, cōsūmptis extrēmum tempus aetātis; cūius quidem ego villam contemplāns, abest enim nōn longē ā mē, admirārī satis nōn possum vel hominis ipsius continentiam vel temporum disciplinam. Curiō ad focum sedentī magnum aurī pondus Samnitēs cum attulissent, repudiātī sunt; nōn enim aurum habēre praeclārum sibi vidērī dixit, sed eīs quī habērent aurum imperāre. Poteratne tantus animus efficere nōn iūcundam senectūtem? Sed veniō ad agricolās, nē ā mē ipsō recēdam. In agrīs erant tum senātōrēs, id est senēs, sī quidem arantī L. Quinctiō Cincinnātō² nūntiātum est eum dictātorem esse factum. A villā in senātum arcessēbātur et Curius et cēterī senēs, ex quō quī eōs arcessēbant “viātōrēs” nōminātī sunt.

¹ ter cōsul factus, annō ducentēsimō nōnāgēsimō, annō ducentēsimō septuāgēsimō quīntō, annō ducentēsimō septuāgēsimō quārtō ante Iēsum Christum nātum.

² Cincinnātus bis dictātor factus est; prīmum annō quadringentēsimō quīnquāgēsimō octāvō ante Christum nātum, deinde annō quadringentēsimō tricēsimō nōnō.

Num igitur hōrum senectūs miserābilis fuit, quī sē agrī cultiōne oblectābant? Meā quidem sententiā haud sciō an nūlla beātor possit esse. Semper bonī assiduūque dominī referta cella vīnāria et oleāria¹ est, villaque tōta locuplēs est: abundat porcō,² haedō, agnō, gallīnā, lacte, cāseō, melle. Iam hortum ipsī agricolae succīdiam³ alteram appellant.

§ 45

INTERROGATIO

1. Quōrum voluptātibus Catō dēlectābātur? 2. Cūius vītā opiniōne Catōnis ad sapientis vītā proximē accessit? 3. Quantō faenore id quod accipit reddit? 4. Quā in vītā M' Curius extrēmum tempus aetātis cōsūmpsit? 5. Ubi erat eius villā? 6. Quid admirātus est? 7. Ubi sedēbat Curius? 8. Quid fēcērunt Samnītēs? 9. Quid eī praeclārum vīsum est? 10. Quid nōn praeclārum? 11. Quī “viātōrēs” nōminātī sunt? 12. Quō Curius sē oblectābat? 13. Quid est in cellā vīnāriā? 14. Quid in cellā oleāriā? 15. Quae animālia in villā sunt? 16. Quō nōmine agricolae hortum appellant?

5. nōn longē aberat . . .

9. eis imperāre . . .

CAPUT XVI

§ 46

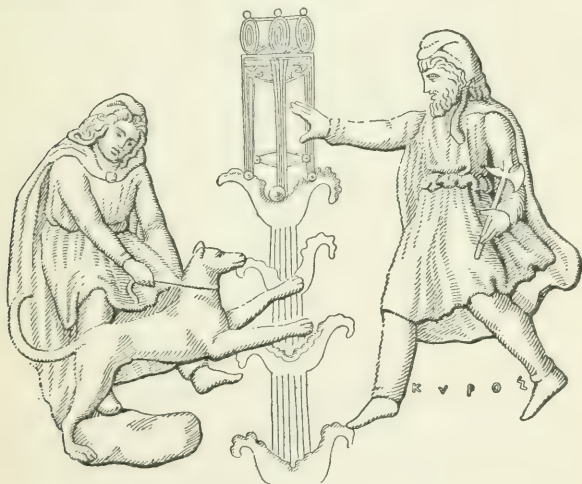
1. Lege, quaesō, Xenophontis librōs. 2. Multās ad rēs perūtīlēs sunt. 3. Multum in eō librō agricultūrā laudat. 4. Xenophontī nihil tam rēgāle quam agricultūra vīsum est. 5. Lysander Sardēs vēnit. 6. Sardibus habitābat Cŷrus. 7. Omnibus in rēbus commūnis ergā

¹ ubi agricola vīnum et oleum condit.

² Rōmānī multīs nōminibus quae ad animālia pertinent sēnsū collectivō singulārīter ūtī solēbant.

³ succīdia = carō porci sāle dūrāta.

Lysandrum fuit rēx. 8. Cȳrus agrum cōnsaepserat. 9. Eum diligenter arboribus cōnsēverat. 10. Tum Lysander: Quam diligēns et sollers est is quī illud fēcit! 11. Quam pūrī et suāvēs sunt flōrum odōrēs! 12. Cȳrus praestāns erat et ingenio et imperi glōriā. 13. Cȳrus omnia illa dīmēnsus erat. 14. Multās illārum arborum sēverat.



Cȳrus venātur

15. Lysander rēgis purpūram intuētur. 16. Quam beātus erat Cȳrus cūius cum virtūte fortūna coniūcta est!

Multās ad rēs perūtilēs Xenophontis librī sunt, quōs legite, quaesō, studiōsē, ut facitis. Quam cōpiōsē ab eō agricultūra laudātur in eō librō quī est dē tuendā rē familiārī, quī “Oeconomicus”¹ inscribitur! Atque ut intellegātis nihil eī tam rēgāle vidērī quam studium agrī colendī, in eō librō hanc histōriam narrat. Cȳrus minor,

¹ ad rēctam rei familiāris cūram pertinēns.

rēx Persārum, praestāns ingeniō atque imperī glōriā, cum Lysander Lacedaemonius, vir summae virtūtis, vēnisset ad eum Sardēs eīque dōna ā sociīs attulisset, et cēteris in rēbus commūnis ergā Lysandrum atque hūmānus fuit, et eī quendam cōnsaepum agrum diligenter cōnsitum ostendit. Cum autem admirārētur Lysander et prōcēritātēs arborum et hūmum pūram et suāvitātem odōrum quī afflābantur ē flōribus, tum dīxit mīrārī sē nōn modo diligentiam sed etiam sollertiam ēius ā quō essent illa dīmēnsa atque discripta. Cuī Cŷrus respondit: Atquī ego omnia ista sum dīmēnsus; meī sunt ōrdinēs, mea discriptiō; multae etiam istārum arborum meā mǎnū sunt satae. Tum Lysander intuēns purpūram ēius et nitōrem corporis ornātumque Persicum multō aurō multisque gemmīs dīxit: “rēctē vērō tē, Cŷrē, beātum ferunt, quōniam virtūtī tuae fortūna coniūcta est”.

§ 48

INTERROGATIO

1. Cūius librī legendī sunt? 2. Quō in librō agrīcultūra laudātur? 3. Quod stūdiū eī rēgāle vīsum est? 4. Quis fuit Cŷrus? 5. Quālis fuit? 6. Ubi erat? 7. Quō Lysander iit? 8. Quid attūlit? 9. A quibus? 10. Quid Cŷrus Lysandrō ostendit? 11. Quālēs erant arbōrēs? 12. Quālēs erant ōrdinēs? 13. Quālis erat hūmus? 14. Quāles erant flōrum odōrēs? 15. Quid Lysander mīrātus est? 16. Quis illa dīmēnsus est? 17. Quis discripsit? 18. Quis arbōrēs sēverat? 19. Quid Lysander dīxit?

11-14. Use adjectives. 15. nōn modo . . . sed etiam. 19. Use passive of *appellō* and *quōniam* clause.

CAPUT XVII

§ 49

1. Aetās nōn impedit quōminus multa studia teneāmus. 2. M. Valerius Corvus ad centēsimum annum agrī colendī studium perdūxit. 3. Actā iam aetāte agrōs coluit. 4. Mementō mē nōn omnem senectūtem laudāre. 5. Valerī senectūs fundāmentis adulēscēntiae cōstitutā est. 6. Superior ēius aetās honestē ācta erat. 7. Sic modo fructūs auctōritātis extrēmōs capere potuit. 8. Dē viā ei iuvenēs dēcessērunt. 9. Eum salūtāvērunt, appetiērunt, cōsuluērunt. 10. Saepe iuvenēs eum ad Cūriam dēducēbant. 11. Senātū habitō, eum domum redūcēbant. 12. Athēnīs Athēniēnsis quīdam grandis nātū in theātrum vēnit. 13. Nusquam ei locus dātur ā suis cīvibus. 14. Lacedaemoniī autem omnēs cōsurgunt et senem recipiunt. 15. Athēniēnsēs sciunt quae rēcta sint sed facere nōlunt.

§ 50

DE SENECTUTIS AUCTORITATE

Hāc igitur fortūnā fruī licet senibus; nec aetās impedit quō minus et cēterārum rērum et in primīs agrī colendī studia teneāmus usque ad ultimum tempus senectūtis. M. quidem Valerium Corvum accēpimus ad centēsimum annum perdūxisse,¹ cum esset actā iam aetāte in agrīs eōsque coleret; cūius inter prīmum et sextum cōsulātum sex et quadrāgintā annī interfuerunt. Atque ēius extrēma aetās hōc beātior quam media, quod auctōritātis plūs habēbat, labōris minus. Apex² est autem senectūtis auctōritās.

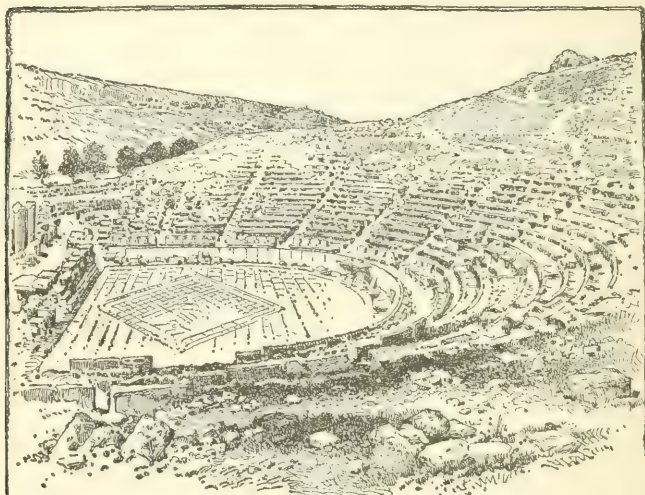
Sed in omnī ōrātiōne mementōte eam mē senectūtem laudāre, quae fundāmentis adulēscēntiae cōstitutā sit.

¹ sc. agrī colendī studia.

² = summitās rei. Hic est: summa dignitās et quasi fastigium.

Nōn cānī¹ nec rūgae² repente auctōritātem arripere possunt, sed honestē ācta superior aetās fructūs capit auctōritātis extrēmōs. Haec enim ipsa sunt honōrābilia, quae videntur levia atque commūnia, salūtārī, appetī, dēcēdī,³ assurgī,⁴ dēdūcī,⁵ redūcī, cōsuli.

Lysander Lacedaemonius dicere solitus est Lacedae-



Theātrum

monem⁶ esse honestissimum domicilium senectūtis; nusquam enim tantum tribuitur aetātī, nusquam est senectūs honōrātior. Quīn etiam memoriae prōditum est, cum Athēnīs lūdīs quīdam in theātrum grandis nātū vēnisset, in magnō cōnsessū locum nusquam eī datum ā suis cīvī-

¹ dicitur dē capillīs quī senectūte albescunt.

² *sulcus* appellātur quā arātrum dūcitur; *rūga* est quasi *sulcus* in cute senum.

³ ab aliquō quī eī obviam est.

⁴ ex sellis cum senex intrat.

⁵ ad Cūriam ā iuvenibus.

⁶ urbem Spartam. *Spartī* dictī sunt ā Graecis hominēs armātī quōs repente ē terrā exstitisse fābulantur ex dentibus anguis Cadmī manū satīs.

bus, cum autem ad Lacedaemoniōs accessisset, quī, lēgātī cum essent, certō in locō cōnsēderant, cōsurrēxisse omnēs illi dicuntur et senem recēpisse; quibus cum a cūctō cōsensū plausus esset multiplex datus, dixisse ex eis quandam Athēniēnsēs scīre quae rēcta essent, sed facere nōlle.

§ 51

INTERROGATIO

1. Quid aetās nōn impedit? 2. Quōtum ad annum vīxit Corvus? 3. Actā aetāte quid fēcit? 4. Cūr extrēma ēius aetās tam beāta erat? 5. Quō nōmine Catō auctōritātem appellat? 6. Quālis superior aetās auctōritātem capit? 7. Quae sunt honōrābilia? 8. Ubi maximus honor aetātī tribūtus est? 9. Quis in theātrum vēnit? 10. Quī eī locum dedērunt? 11. Quī nōn dedērunt? 12. Ubi illi sedēbant? 13. Cūr ibi sedēbant? 14. Quid dīxit spectātor quīdam?

1. quōminus. 7. Passive infinitives. 14. Give speaker's own words.

CAPUT XVIII

§ 52

1. Senēs sunt mōrōsī et ānxiī. 2. Sed mōrōsitās et ānxiētās sunt vitia mōrum. 3. Nōn sunt vitia senectūtis. 4. In mōribus est culpa nōn in senectūte. 5. Haec omnia vitia aliquid excūsātiōnis habent. 6. Aliquandō senēs contemnuntur, dēspiciuntur, illūduntur. 7. Hae omnēs offēnsiōnēs odiōsae sunt. 8. In "Adelphīs" sunt duo frātrēs quōrum alter dūrus, alter cōmis est. 9. Nōn omne vīnum vetustāte coacēscit. 10. Mōdicam sevērītātem in senectūte probō, acerbitātem nūllo modō probō. 11. Quid sibi vult avāritia in senectūte? 12. Quō, stultissime, minus viae restat, eō plūs viāticī quaeris! 13.

Timor mortis nostram aetatem angit. 14. Mors aut negligenda aut optanda est. 15. Neglegenda est si animum exstinguit. 16. Optanda est si aliquo dēducit ubi sit futūrus aeternus.

§ 53

DE MORTIS TIMORE

At sunt mōrōsī et ānxī et īrācundī et difficilēs senēs. Sī quaerimus, etiam avārī: sed haec mōrum vitia sunt nōn senectūtis. Ac mōrōsitās tamen et ea vitia quae dīxī habent aliquid excūsātiōnis: contemnī sē pūtant, dēspici, illūdī: praetereā in fragilī corpore odiōsa omnis offēnsiō est. Quae vitia tamen omnia dulciōra fiunt et mōribus bonīs et artibus; idque cum in vītā tum in scēnā intellegī potest ex eīs frātribus quī in “Adelphīs” sunt. Quanta in alterō dūritās, in alterō cōmitās!¹ Sīc sē rēs habet; ut enim nōn omne vīnum, sic nōn omnis aetās vetustāte coacēscit. Sevērītātem in senectūte probō, sed eam sicut alia modicam; acerbitātem nūllō modō. Avāritia vērō senilis quid sibi velit nōn intellegō. Potest enim quidquam esse absurdius quam quō minus viae restat eō plūs viāticī² quaerere?

Quārta restat causa, quae maximē angere atque sollicitam habēre nostram aetatem vidētur, appropinquātiō mortis, quae certē ā senectūte nōn potest abesse longē. O miserum senem, quī mortem contemnendam esse in tam longā aetate nōn viderit! Quae aut plānē negligenda est, sī omnīnō exstinguit animum, aut etiam optanda, sī aliquo eum dēducit ubi sit futūrus aeternus. Atquī tertium certē nihil invenīrī potest. Quid igitur timeam, sī aut nōn miser post mortem, aut beātus etiam futūrus sum?

¹ Sīc Dēmea dē sē et frātre suō loquitur: Ille suam ēgit semper vītā in ōtīo, in convīviīs; ego . . . saevus, trīstis, parvus, truculentus, tenāx.

² quidquid itineris agendī causā necessārium est sive cibus, sive pecūnia, sive vestis.

§ 54

INTERROGATIO

1. Dīc mihi tria vitia sēnum. 2. Quid excūsātiōnis habet mōrōsitās? 3. Iūsta-ne est illa? 4. Quāle est senis corpus? 5. Quālēs erant duo frātrēs? 6. Quōmodo aetās vīnō similis est? 7. Cūr senex avārus absurdus est? 8. Quid maximē aetātem angit? 9. Cūr appropinquātiō mortis aut negligenda aut optanda est? 10. Cūr Catō nōn timuit?

2. Putant sē + three inf. pass. 6. ut . . . sīc . . . 7. quō minus . . . 9. negligenda est sī . . . 10. Quia aut . . . aut . . .

CAPUT XIX

§ 55

1. Mors omnī aetātī commūnis est. 2. Senex diū sē vīctūrum spērāre nōn potest. 3. Adulēscēns īnsipienter spērat. 4. Quid est turpius quam falsa prō vērīs nūntiāre? 5. Quid spērās, senex? 6. Nōn habeō quod spērem. 7. Es multō beātiōr quam adulēscēns. 8. Ille vult diū vīvere, tū diū vīxistī. 9. Cūque satis temporis datur. 10. Tōta fābula bonō histriōnī peragenda est. 11. Agricolae autumnum vēnisse nōn dolent. 12. Autumnō agricolae frūctūs dēmētunt et percipiunt. 13. Fēlix est is senex quī multa bona peperit. 14. Nōn est secundum nātūrā iuvenibus morī. 15. Ex arboribus pōma crūda āvulsa sunt. 16. Pōma mātūra ex arboribus dēcidērunt. 17. Quō propius mortem accēdō, videor in portum esse ventūrus.

§ 56

MORS OMNI AETATI COMMUNIS EST

Sēnsī ego in optimō filiō, tū in frātribus,¹ Scīpiō,

¹ Hī frātrēs, alter duodecim, alter quattuordecim annōs nātus, ē vītā excessērunt.

mortem omnī aetātī esse commūnem. At spērat adulēscēns diū sē victūrum, quod spērāre idem senex nōn potest. Insuper spērat; quid enim stultius quam incerta prō certis habēre, falsa prō vērīs? At senex nē quod spēret quidem habet. At est eō meliōre condiōne quam adulēscēns, quōniam id quod ille spērat hīc cōsecutus est: ille vult diū vīvere, hīc diū vixit. Hōrae quidem cēdunt et diēs et mēnsēs et annī, nec praeteritum tempus umquam revertitur, nec quid sequatur scīrī potest. Quod cuique temporis ad vīvendum datur, eō dēbet esse contentus. Neque enim histriōnī, ut placeat, peragenda fābula est; modo in quōcunque fuerit āctū probētur: nec sapientī usque ad “plaudite”¹ veniendum est. Breve enim tempus aetātis satis est longum ad benē honestēque vīvendum. Sīn prōcesseris longius, nōn magis dolendum est quam agricolae dolent, praeteritā vērni temporis suāvitāte, aestātem autumnumque vēnisse. Vēr enim tamquam adulēscēntiam significat, ostenditque fructūs futūrōs: reliqua tempora dēmetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodāta sunt. Fructus autem senectūtis est, ut saepe dixī, ante partōrum bonōrum memoria et cōpia. Omnia vērō, quae secundum nātūrā fiunt, sunt habenda in bonīs. Quid est autem tam secundum nātūrā quam senibus ēmorī? quod idem contingit adulēscēntibus adversante et repugnante nātūrā. Quāsi pōma ex arboribus, sī crūda sunt, vī āvelluntur; sī mātūra, dēcidunt: sīc vītā adulēscēntibus vīs aufert, senibus mātūrītās; quae quidem mihi tam iūcunda est ut, quō propius ad mortem accēdam, quāsi terram vidēre videar aliquandōque in portum ex longā nāvīgatiōne esse ventūrus.

§ 57

INTERROGATIO

1. Quid spērat adulēscēns? 2. Quid spērat senex?
3. Quōmodo senex meliōre condiōne est? 4. Quid

¹ extrēma vōx histriōnum in theātrō, perāctā fābulā.

numquam revertitur? 5. Quid sequitur? 6. Quō tempore quisque esse contentus dēbet? 7. Quid stultī agricolae dolent? 8. Quid ostendit vēr? 9. Quibus reliqua tempora accommodāta sunt? 10. Quid senectūtis frūctus est? 11. Quid senibus secundum nātūrā est? 12. Quid adulēscētib? 13. Quālia pōma ex arboribus vī āvelluntur? 14. Quālia dēcidunt? 15. Quibus vīs vītā aufert? 16. Quibus mātūrītās?

3. quōniam hīc.

5. nōn scīrī potest . . .

7. acc. + inf. constr.

CAPUT XX

§ 58

1. Hīc senex rēctē vīvit quia mūnus officiī exsequitur et tuētur. 2. Mors senibus nōn appetenda, vīta nōn dēserenda est. 3. Miles dē statīōne discēdere nōn dēbet. 4. Solōnis mors dolōre amīcōrum nōn vacāvīt. 5. Ennius nōluit quemquam sē mortuum lacrimīs decōrāre. 6. Dē hāc rē longā disputātiōne nōn opus est. 7. L. Brūtus in liberandā patriā interfectus est. 8. M. Atilius ad supplicium est prōfectus ut fidem hostī dātā conservāret. 9. Duo Scipionēs iter Poenīs corporibus suis obstrūxērunt. 10. L. Paulus morte suā temeritātem collēgae luit. 11. M. Marcelli corpus sepultūrā nōn caruit. 12. Legiōnēs nostrae saepē prōficiēscuntur in eum locum unde numquam sunt reditūrae.

§ 59

DE MORTIS TIMORE

Senectūtis nūllus certus est terminus, rēctēque in eā vīvitur, quoad mūnus officiī exsequī et tuērī possit. Ita fit ut illud breve vītāe reliquum nec avidē appetendum senibus, nec sine causā dēserendum sit: vetatque Pytha-

gorās¹ iniussū imperātōris, id est Deī, dē praesidiō et statione vitae discēdere. Solōnis² quidem sapientis ēlogium est quō sē negat velle suam mortem dolore amicōrum et lāmentis vacāre. Vult (crēdō) sē esse cārum suis; sed haud sciō an melius Ennius:³

Nēmō mē dacrūmīs dēcoret neque fūnera flētū
Faxit.

Moriendum certē est, et incertum an eō ipsō diē. Mortem igitur omnibus hōris impendentem timēns quī poterit animō cōsistere?

Dē quā nōn ita longā disputatiōne opus esse vidētur cum recorder nōn L. Brūtum,⁴ quī in liberandā patriā est interfectus, nōn duōs Deciōs,⁵ quī ad voluntāriam mortem cursum equōrum incitāvērunt, nōn M. Atīlium,⁶ quī ad supplicium est prōfectus ut fidem hostī dātā cōservāret, nōn duōs Scīpiōnēs,⁷ quī iter Poenīs vel corporibus suis obstruere voluērunt, nōn avum tuum L. Paulum, quī morte luit collēgae in Cannēnsī⁸ ignōminiā temeritātem, nōn M. Marcellum,⁹ cūius interitum ne crūdēlissimus¹⁰ quidem hostis honōre sepultūrae carēre passus est, sed legiōnēs nostrās, in eum locum saepē prōfectās alacri

¹ philosophus praestantissimus quī docuit animās post mortem dē corporibus in corpora trānsire et animās hominum quandōque in bestiās mitti.

² Solōn fuit vir Graecus quī Athēniēnsibus lēgēs dedit, annumque ordināvit ac mēnsēs.

³ poēta Rōmānus vetustissimus.

⁴ L. Brutus singulārī certāmine cum Arunte, filiō Tarquinī Superbī, interfectus est.

⁵ pater et filius, ambō cōsulēs, quī prō patriā tēlis hostium certaeque mortī sē obtulērunt.

⁶ i.e. Regulum.

⁷ Pūblius, pater Africānī, ab Hannibale victus annō ducentēsimō duodecimō ante Christum nātum interfectus est. Eōdem annō Cnaeus, frāter eius, in Hispāniā periit. Vocābulum *Scīpiō* vult dicere *baculus*. Quī primus ita appellātus est inde cognōmen dūxisse dicitur quod patrem caecum prō baculō regēbat.

⁸ ad Cannās pertinentī. *Cannae* fuērunt vīcus Apūliae, in Italiā, ubi Hannibal ingentī caede Rōmānōs fūdit.

⁹ ab Hannibale summō cum honōre sepultus.

¹⁰ rē vērā Hannibal hōc verbum nōn meruit.

animō et ērēctō, unde sē reditūrās numquam arbitrārentur. Quod igitur adulēscētēs, et eī quidem nōn solum indoctī sed etiam rūsticī contemnunt, id doctī senēs extimēscunt?

§ 60

INTERROGATIO

1. Quamdiū rēctē in senectūte vīvitur? 2. Appetendane senibus senectūs est? 3. Quid vetat Pythagorās? 4. Quid Solōn de suā morte dicit? 5. Quid Ennius? 6. Quōmodo L. Brūtus interfectus est? 7. Cūr M. Atīlius ad supplicium est prōfectus? 8. Quid duo Scīpiōnēs voluērunt? 9. Quid L. Paulus morte suā luit? 10. Cūr Catō legiōnēs Rōmānās recordātus est? 11. Quālēs adulēscētēs mortem contemnunt? 12. Quālēs senēs eam nōn extimēscunt?

1. Quoad senex possit ...

2. nec ... nec ...

4. negat.

CAPUT XXI

§ 61

1. Dic nōbīs quid dē morte sentiās. 2. Nōn videō cūr id vōbīs dicere nōn audeam. 3. Quō propius ad mortem accēdō, eō melius cernō. 4. Dī immortālēs animōs in corpora hūmāna spargunt ut sint quī terrās tueantur. 5. Sapientēs rērum caelestium ōrdinem imitantur. 6. Philosophōrum nōbilitās mē impellit ut ita crēdam. 7. Mihi persuāsī nōn posse animōs tālium hominum mortālēs esse. 8. Hominēs sciunt plēraque antequam nātī sunt. 9. Celerrimē puerī artēs difficilēs discunt, facile rēs innumerābilēs arripiunt. 10. Multōrum reminiscuntur, paucōrum obliviscuntur. 11. Dormientium animī remissi et liberī sunt. 12. Mox animus sē corporis vinculis relaxābit.

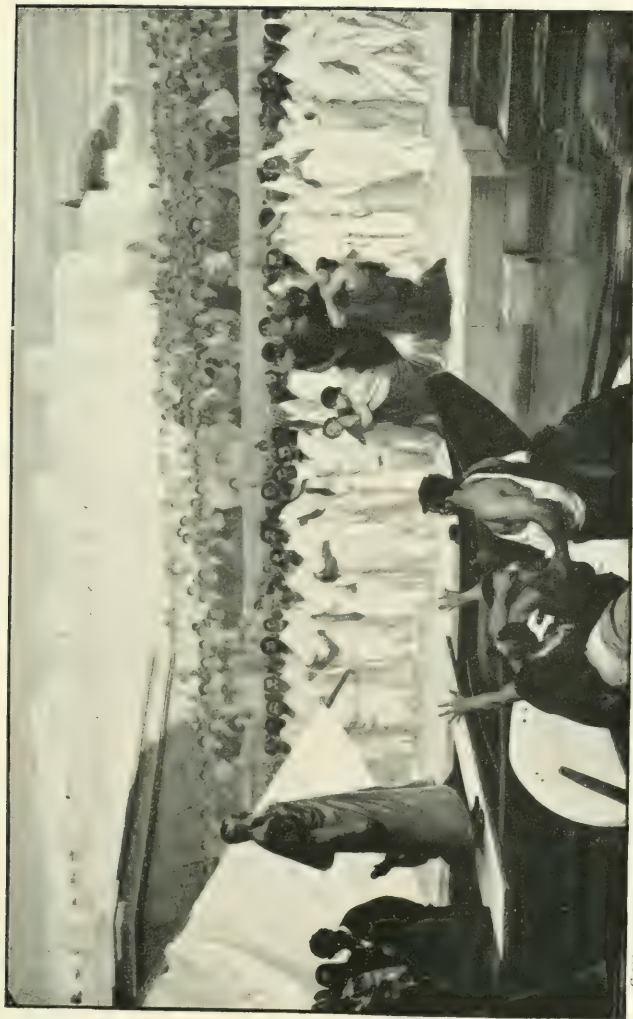
§ 62 DE ANIMIS IMMORTALIBUS HOMINUM

Nōn enim videō cūr quid ipse sentiam dē morte nōn audeam vōbis dicere, quod eō melius mihi cernere videor quō ab eā propius absum. Ego vestrōs patrēs, P. Scīpiō, tūque, C. Laelī, virōs clārissimōs mihiq̄ue amīcissimōs vīvere arbitror, et eam quidem vītā quae est sōla vīta nōminanda. Crēdō deōs immortalēs sparsisse animōs in corpora hūmāna ut essent quī terrās tuērentur, quīque rērum caelestium ōrdinem contemplantēs eum imitarentur. Nec mē solum ratiō ac disputatiō impulit ut ita crēderem, sed nōbilitās etiam summōrum philosophōrum et auctōritās. Sic mihi persuāsī, sic sentiō, cum tanta celeritās animōrum sit, tanta memoria praeteritōrum futūrōrumque prūdētia, tot artēs, tantae scientiae, tot inventa, nōn posse eam nāturam quae rēs eās contineat esse mortālem: magnoque esse argūmentō hominēs scīre plēraque ante quam nātī sint quod iam puerī, cum artēs difficilēs discant, ita celeriter¹ rēs innumerābilēs arripiant ut eās nōn tum primum accipere videantur, sed reminisci et recordārī.

Apud Xenophontem autem moriēns Cyrus māior haec dīcit: Nōlite arbitrārī, ō mihi cārissimī filiī, mē cum ā vōbīs discesserō nusquam aut nūllum fore. Nec enim dum eram vōbiscum animum meum vidēbātis, sed eum esse in hōc corpore ex eīs rēbus quās gerēbam intellegēbātis. Eundem igitur esse crēditōte, etiam sī nūllum vidēbitis. Mihi quidem numquam persuādērī potuit animōs dum in corporibus essent mortālibus vīvere, cum exissent ex eīs ēmorī.

Iam vērō vidētis nihil esse mortī tam simile quam somnum. Atquī dormientium animī maximē dēclārant dīvinitātem suam: multa enim cum remissī et liberī sunt

¹ Ex hīs verbīs intellegī potest Cicerōnem numquam ludī magistrum fuisse.



MARCUS ATILIUS REGULUS AD AFRICAM REDIT

futura prorspiciunt. Ex quo intellegitur quales futuri sint cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint.

§ 63

INTERROGATIO

1. Quid Catō dicere ausus est? 2. Quando mors qualis esset melius intellēxit? 3. Quis P. Scīpiō fuit? 4. Quis C. Laelius? 5. Quī animōs in corpora hūmana spargunt? 6. Cūr hōc faciunt? 7. Quid hominēs imitantur? 8. Quōmodo imitantur? 9. Quid Catōnem impellit ut ita crēdat? 10. Quid magnō argūmentō est hominēs scire plēraque antequam nātī sint? 11. Quid nōn vidēbant Cūrī filiū? 12. Quārē animum esse in corpore intellegēbant? 13. Quid Cūrō persuādērī nōn potuit? 14. Quid mortī simile est? 15. Quid dormientium animī prorspiciunt? 16. Quid ex eō intellegitur?

1. Dep. ques. 2. eō melius . . . quō. 9. nōn solum . . . 13. dum . . . cum . . .

CAPUT XXII

§ 64

1. Hī praestantēs virī multa cōnātī sunt quae ad posteritātis memoriam pertinēbant. 2. Ad nōs omnēs pertinet posteritās. 3. Cūr tantōs labōrēs domī militiaeque suscepit Catō? 4. Cūr ōtiōsam aetātem nōn trādūxit? 5. Patrēs vestrōs colō et diligō. 6. Efferor studiō eōs videndī. 7. Cursor ā carceribus¹ ad calcem² decurrit. 8. Mē vixisse nōn paenitet. 9. Commorātur fortāsse viātor paucōs diēs in hospitio, sed domī habitat. 10. Nēmō filiō meō melior nātus est. 11. Corpus eius ā mē cremātum est. 12. Decuit corpus meum ab illō cremārī. 13. Animus eius mē nōn dēseruit; ego quōque

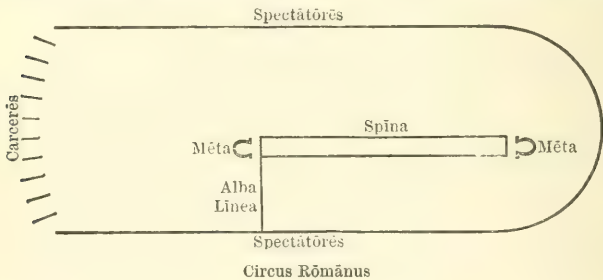
¹ *Carcer* est locus in quō fūrēs detinentur. Praetereā *carcer* vel *carcerēs* appellātur is locus quō clauduntur equī unde ad cursum ēmittuntur. Vidē pāginam quinquāgēsimam.

² *Calx* erat līnea ducta ex crētā albā eō locō ubi cursūs finis erat.

illūc veniam. 14. Fortāsse errōre dēlector. 15. Sed nēmō hunc errōrem mihi extorquēbit. 16. Nonnulli philosophī cēsent mortuōs nihil sentīre. 17. Nōn vereor nē illi mē irrīdeant. 18. Nam sī rēctē dixērunt nōn sentiam.

§ 65 DE VITA APUD BEATOS FUTURA

Nēmō umquam mihi, Scīpiō, persuādēbit aut patrem tuum Paulum, aut duōs avōs Paulum et Africānum, aut



Africānī patrem, aut patrum, aut multōs praestantēs virōs quōs ēnumerāre nōn est necesse, tanta esse cōnātōs quae ad posteritātis memoriā pertinērent, nisi animō cernerent posteritatem ad sē pertinēre. An cēnsēs, ut dē mē ipsō aliquid mōre senum glōrier, mē tantōs labōrēs diurnōs nocturnōsque domī militiaeque susceptūrum fuisse, sī eīdem finibus glōriam meam quibus vītam essem terminātūrus? Nōne melius multō fuisset ōtiōsam aetātem et quiētam sine ūllō labōre et contentiōne trādūcere? Equidem efferor studiō patrēs vestrōs quōs colui et dilēxī videndi; neque vērō eōs solum convenīre cupiō quōs ipse cognōvī, sed illōs etiam dē quibus audīvī et lēgī et ipse cōscripsī. Quō quidem mē prōficīscētem haud sānē quis facile retrāxerit, nec vērō velim, quasi dēcursō spatiō, ad carcerēs ā calce revocārī.

Nōn libet enim mihi dēplōrāre vītam, quod multī et

eī doctī saepe fēcērunt, neque mē vīxisse paenitet, quōniam ita vīxī, ut nōn frūstrā mē nātum existimem, et ex vitā ita discēdō tamquam ex hospitio,¹ non tamquam ē domō; commorandī enim nātūra dēversorium² nobīs, nōn habitandī dedit. O praeclārū diem cum in illud divīnū animōrum concilium prōficiēscar cumque ex hāc turbā discēdam! Prōficiēscar enim nōn ad eōs solum virōs, dē quibus ante dīxī, vērū etiam ad Catōnem meum, quō nēmō vir melior nātus est, nēmō pietāte praestantior; cūius ā mē corpus est cremātum, quod contrā decuit ab illō meum, animus vērō nōn mē dēserēns sed respectāns, in ea profectō loca discessit quō mihi ipsī cernēbat esse veniendum. Quod sī in hōc errō, quod animōs hominū immortālēs esse crēdam, libenter errō; nec mihi hunc errōrem, quō dēlector, dum vivō extorquērī volō. Sī mortuus, ut quīdam philosophī cēnsent, nihil sentiam nōn vereor nē hunc errōrem meum mortuī philosophī irrideant. Haec habuī dē senectūte quae dīcerem, ad quam utinam perveniātis, ut ea quae ex mē audistis rē expertī probāre possītis!

§ 66

INTERROGATIO

1. Cūr Scīpiōnis pater et reliquī praestantēs virī tantā conātī sunt? 2. Quālēs labōrēs Catō ipse suscēperat? 3. Quō studiō elātus est? 4. Quōs etiam convenīre volēbat? 5. Quae volunt dīcere vocābula: *carcer*, *carcerēs*, *calx*, *hospitium*? 6. Quōmodo ex vitā excessit Catō? 7. Ad quōs proficiēscētur Catō? 8. Cūius corpus ā Catōne cremātum est? 9. Quid contrā decuit? 10. Quid dē animīs hominū crēdebāt Catō? 11. Quid quīdam philosophī cēnsēbant? 12. Cūr Catō nōn verēbātur nē hunc errōrem philosophī irridērent?

1. Quiā cernēbant . . . 6. tamquam . . .

¹ locus ubi hospitēs accipiuntur.

² locus ubi ad tempus dēvertimus itineris causā.

Part II

E MARTIALIS EPIGRAMMATIS

§ 67

Nōn amo tē, Sabidī, nec possum dīcere quārē.
Hōc tantum possum dīcere: nōn amo tē.

§ 68

Difficilis, facilis, iūcundus, acerbus es īdem;
nec tēcum possum vīvere, nec sine tē.

§ 69

Cūr nōn mittō meōs tibi, Pontiliāne, libellōs?
Nē mihi tū mittās, Pontiliāne, tuōs.

§ 70

Numquam sē cēnāre domī Philo iūrat: et hōc est.¹
Non cēnat quotiēns nēmo vocāvit eum.

§ 71

Sit tibi terra levis² mollique tegāris harēnā,
nē tua nōn possint ēruere ossa canēs.

§ 72

Trīstis es, et fēlix; sciat hōc Fortūna, cavētō.³
Ingrātum dicet tē, Lupe, sī scierit.

§ 73

Ut recitem tibi nostra rogās epigrammata.⁴ Nōlō.
Nōn audire, Celer, sed recitāre cupis.

¹ = est vērum.

² Litterae S.T.T.L., i.e. *sit tibi terra levis*, saepe in inscriptiōnibus sepulchrorum inveniuntur.

³ Cave nē hōc Fortūna discat.

⁴ Cūius epigrammata Celer recitāre cupīvit?

§ 74

✓ Semper eris pauper, sī pauper es, Aemiliāne;
dantur opēs nūlli nunc, nisi dīvitibus.

§ 75

FALX EX ENSE

Pāx mē certa ducis placidōs curvāvit in ūsūs;
agricolae nunc sum, militis ante fuī.

§ 76

Sunt bona, sunt quaedam mediocria, sunt mala plūra,
quae legis hīc. Aliter nōn fit, Avīte, liber.

§ 77

Quem recitās meus est, ō Fīdentīne, libellus.
Sed male cum recitās, incipit esse tuus.

§ 78

✓ Scribere mē quereris, Vōlōx, epigrammata longa.
Ipse nihil scribis: tū breviōra facis.

§ 79

Carmina Paulus emit; recitat sua carmina Paulus.
Nam quod emās, possīs dicere iūre¹ tuum.

§ 80

Dās numquam, semper prōmittis,² Galle, rogantī.
Si semper fallis,³ iam rogō, Galle, negā.

§ 81

✓ Quid mihi reddat⁴ ager, quaeris, Line, Nōmentānus?⁵
Hōc mihi reddit ager: tē, Line, nōn videō.

§ 82

✓ Esse nihil dīcis quidquid petis, improbe Cinna.
Sī nīl, Cinna, petis; nīl tibi, Cinna, negō.

¹ = rītē, rēctē.² pollicēris.³ dēcipis.⁴ "Reddere" dīcitur terra quae sēmentem sparsum messe refundit.⁵ Nōmentum erat oppidum in Sabīnīs situm, ubi Mārtiālis fundum habēbat.

§ 83

Nōn cēnat sine aprō noster, Tite, Caeciliānus.
Bellum convīvam Caeciliānus habet.

§ 84

Exigis, ut nostrōs dōnem tibi, Tucca, libellōs.
Nōn faciam; nam vīs vēndere, nōn legere.

§ 85

Omnia vīs bellē, Mathō, dīcere: dīc aliquandō
et bēnē; dīc neutrum;¹ dīc aliquandō mālē.

§ 86

Omnia prōmittis², cum tōtā nocte bibistī;
māne nihil praestās³; Postume, māne bibe.

§ 87

PRAEPARATIO

Rūfus Naeviam magnopere amat. Quidquid Rūfus agit, Naevia semper in mente est. Rūfus quidquid agit, semper dē Naeviā loquitur. Herī epistolam ad patrem suum mīsit. In animō habuit "Pater cārissime" scribere. Rē vērā (nam Naevia, ut semper, in mente erat) scrīpsit "Naevia, lūx mea! Naevia, lūmen meum!"

§ 88

Quidquid agit Rūfus, nihil est nisi Naevia Rūfō;
Sī gaudet, sī flet, sī tacet⁴, hanc loquitur.
Scriberet hesternā patrī cum lūce salūtem⁵
"Naevia lūx" inquit "Naevia lūmen, avē".

¹ i.e. nec bēnē, nec male.² pollicēris.³ fidem nōn praestās.⁴ quia amōrem ergā Naeviam gestū significat.⁵ epistolam quā patrem suum salvum esse optāvit. Rōmānī litterīs s.d. vel s.d.p. prō exōrdiō epistolārum ūti saepe solēbant. Hae litterae significānt "salūtem dīcit (plūrimam)", i.e. *salūtat*, e.g. Cicerō s.d.p. Caesari.

§ 89

Aera¹ domī nōn sunt. Superest hōc, Rēgule, solum.
ut tua vēndāmus mūnera; numquid emis?²

§ 90

Semper agis causās³ et rēs⁴ agis, Attale, semper:
Est, nōn est⁵, quod agās, Attale, semper agis.
Sī rēs et causae dēsunt, agis, Attale, mūlās.
Attale, nē quod agās dēsīt, agās animam.⁶

§ 91

Nūbere vīs Priscō; nōn mīror, Paula; sapistī.
Dūcere tē nōn vult Priscus, et ille sapit.

§ 92

Uxōrem quārē locuplētē⁷ dūcere nōlim
quaeritis? Uxōrī nūbere nōlo meae.
Inferior mātṛōna suō sit, Prisce, marītō.
Nōn aliter fuerint fēmina virque parēs.

§ 93

Trīgintā tōtō mala sunt epigrammata librō:
sī totidem bona sunt, Lause, liber bonus est.

§ 94

Iactat inaequālem Mathō mē fēcisse libellum.
Sī vērum est, laudat carmina nostra Mathō.
Aequālēs scribit librōs Calvinus et Umber.
Aequālis liber est, Crētice, quī malus est.

¹ = pecūnia.

² Quantā audaciā Mārtialis hōs versūs scripsit! Nōn solum Rēgulī dōna vendere vult sed etiam Regulō.

³ in iudiciō.

⁴ e.g. in senātū vel in forō.

⁵ sive est aliquid sive nōn est.

⁶ ēmitte spīritum extrēmum.

⁷ i.e. multa possidentem, dīvitem.

§ 95

Rumpitur invidiā quīdam, cārissime Iūli,
 quod mē Rōma legit, rumpitur invidiā.
 Rumpitur invidiā, quod turbā semper in omnī
 mōnstrāmur digitō, rumpitur invidiā.
 Rumpitur invidiā quod rūs¹ mihi dulce sub urbe est
 parvaque in urbe domus, rumpitur invidiā.
 Rumpitur invidiā, quod sum iūcundus amīcīs,
 quod convīva frequēns, rumpitur invidiā.
 Rumpitur invidiā, quod amāmur, quodque probāmur.
 Rumpātur, quisquis rumpitur invidiā.

§ 96

PRAEPARATIO

Olim Caeciliānus haud dīvitissimus erat. Sex mīlia modo sēstertium habēbat. Tum ingentī hexaphorō vehēbātur. "Hexaphorum" est verbum Graecum quod vult dicere: "lēctica quam sex servī portant". Sed Dea caeca (i.e. Fortūna) eī benigna est. Caeciliānō vīciēns (i.e. vīciēns centēna mīlia sēstertium) tribuit. Nummī sinum eīus rumpunt. Nōn iam hexaphorō vehitur. Fit pedēs. Quid poēta Caeciliānō optat? Legendō poēma inveniēs.

§ 97

Cum tibi nōn essent sex mīlia, Caeciliāne,
 ingentī lātē vectus es hexaphorō.
 Postquam bis deciēns tribuit Dea caeca, sinumque
 rūpērunt nummī: factus es, ecce, pedēs.
 Quid tibi prō meritīs, et tantīs laudibus optem?
 Dī reddant sellam, Caeciliāne, tibi.

¹ fundus vel villa.

§ 98

PRAEPARATIO

Frāgmentum nāvis antīquae vidēs. Fortāsse vile et inūtile lignum id putās. Sed ōlim clārissima fuit haec carīna. Nam hōc est frāgmentum nāvis Argūs. Olim



Frāgmentum nāvis antīquae

in maria ignōta eam gubernātor dirēxit. Hanc nāvem nec scopulī nec procellae frangere potuērunt. Tempus autem vicit. Annīs cessit. Sāntior tamen salvā rate est haec parva tabella.

§ 99

Frāgmentum ¹ quod vile putās et inūtile lignum,
 haec fuit ignōtī prīma carīna maris.
 Quam nec Cyaneae ² quondam potuēre ruīnae
 frangere, nec Scythici trīstior ira frētī.
 Saecula vīcērunt: sed quanvīs cesserit annīs,
 Sāntior est salvā parva tabella rāte.

¹ Fortāsse frāgmentum illius nāvis Argūs tempore Mārtialis Rōmae exstābat.

² Cyaneae erant duae scopulōsae insulae prope ōstium Pontī Euxinī sitae.

§ 100

PRAEPARATIO

Quīntus Ovidius Kalendīs Aprīlibus nātus est. Mār-
tīālis ipse Kalendīs Martiīs nātus est. Utraque diēs fēlix
erat. Alter Mārtiālī vītam, alter amīcum dedit. Diēs
fēlicēs candidīs lapidibus, diēs infēlicēs nigrīs lapidibus
signātī sunt. Mārtiālis dīcit utramque diem lapidibus
candidīs signandam esse.

§ 101

Sī crēdis mihi, Quīnte, (quod merēris)
nātālēs, Ovidī, tuōs Aprīlēs
ut nostrōs amo Mārtiās Kalendās.
Fēlix utraque lūx, diēsque nōbīs
signandī meliōribus lapillīs!
Hīc vītam tribuit, sed hīc amīcum.
Plūs¹ dant, Quīnte, mihī tuae Kalendae.

§ 102

PRAEPARATIO

Deciāne, tōtīs diēbus et tōtīs noctibus tēcum esse volō.
Sed domus tua duo mīlia passuum abest. Bis bīna sunt
quattuor. Sic quattuor mīlia passuum ambulāre necesse
est. Saepē domī nōn es. Saepē, cum domī sis, servus
negat tē vacāre. Vel causīs tantum vacās. Tē tamen
ut videam duo mīlia ire nōn piget. Ut tē nōn videam
quattuor ire piget.

§ 103

Nē valeam, sī nōn tōtīs, Deciāne, diēbus,
et tēcum tōtīs noctibus esse velim.
Sed duo sunt, quae nōs distinguunt, mīlia passum²;
quattuor haec fiunt, cum reditūrus eam.
Saepe domī nōn es: cum sis quoque, saepe negāris;
vel tantum causīs, vel tibi saepe vacās.

¹ quia amicitia vitae antepōnenda est.

² passum = passuum.

Tē tamen ut videam, duo milia nōn piget īre;
ut tē nōn videam, quattuor īre piget.

§ 104

PRAEPARATIO

Caeciliānus ā Mārtiāle nummōs petit. Dicit sē sextō aut septimō diē pecūniam redditūrum. Mārtiālis sē pecūniam habēre negat. Tum Caeciliānus amīcī adventum causātur.¹ Ad Mārtiālem redit et lancem² paucaque vāsa rogat. Sed Mārtiālis nec lancem nec vāsa ei dat.

§ 105

Mille tibi nummōs hesternā lūce rogantī
in sex aut septem, Caeciliāne, diēs
“Nōn habeō” dixī: sed tū causātus amīcī
adventum, lancem paucaque vāsa rogās.
Stultus es? An stultum mē crēdis, amīce? Negāvī
mille tibi nummōs³: milia quīque dabō?

§ 106

PRAEPARATIO

Lupercus quotiēns Mārtiālī occurrit, “Quandō puerum mittam” inquit “cū librum tuum trādās? Ubi eum lēgerō tibi remittam.” Mārtiālis autem librōs vēndere vult, eōs commodāre⁴ nōnvult. Itaque respondet: “Nōlī puerum vexāre. Domus mea procul abest, et scālae multae et altae sunt. Propius librum petere poteris. Contrā Caesaris forum est taberna. Tabernae dominus “Atrectus” appellātur. Illinc omnēs poētās emere poteris. Illinc mē pete. In primō alterōve nīdō⁵ librum meum

¹ affert tamquam causam.

² = vās lātum in quō cibī repōnuntur et mēnsae īferuntur.

³ mille nummōs = sēstertium, i.e mille sēstertiōs.

⁴ *Commodāre* significat *dare aliquid* ūtendum ad tempus sine mercēde, et dicitur dē iis rēbus quae reddendae sunt.

⁵ “Nīdus” est domicilium avium. *Nīdī* dicuntur in quibus mercēs in tabernīs sēparātīm servantur. Merx est ea rēs quae emitur aut venditur.

inveniēs. Eum dēnāriis quīnque emere poteris.” “Tantī nōn sum”, inquit Lupercus. “Sapis, Luperce”, respondet Mārtiālis.

§ 107

Occurris quotiēns, Luperce, nōbīs:
 “Vīs mittam puerum” subinde dīcis
 “cū trādās epigrammatōn¹ libellum,
 lēctum² quem tibi prōtinus remittam?”
 Nōn est quod puerum, Luperce, vexēs.
 Longum est sī velit ad Pirum³ venīre
 et scālis habitō tribus sed altīs.
 Quod quaeris propius petās licēbit.
 Contrā Caesaris est forum taberna.
 Illinc mē pete. Nec rogēs Atrectum
 (hōc nōmen dominus gerit tabernae):
 dē primō dabit alterōve nīdō
 dēnārīs tibi quīnque Mārtiālem.
 Tantī nōn es, ais? Sapis, Luperce.

§ 108

PRAEPARATIO

Praecō⁴ facētus collēs excultōs atque agrōs pulchrōs vēndēbat, “Haec pulchra iūgera” inquit “Mariō sunt. Necesse nōn est eī vēdere. Nīl dēbet; multam immō pecūniam habet. Faenerat⁵ etiam.” “Cūr igitur vēdere vult?” aliquis interrogat. “Quīā servōs ibi omnēs et pecus et fructūs perdidit. Sic locum nōn amat.” Nēmō servōs et pecora et fructūs perdere volēbat, itaque nēmō pretium fēcīt. Sic ager nōxius Mariō haeret.

¹ Greek gen. pl.

² i.e. cum eum lēgerō.

³ Nōmen regiōnis in quā habitābat Mārtiālis.

⁴ Vir quī in auctiōnibus pretium rērum prōnūtiābat et ad emendum laudandō invitābat.

⁵ Prō mercēde, sub faenere commodat.

§ 109

Vēnderet excultōs collēs cum praecō facētus,
 atque suburbānī iūgera pulchra solī:
 “Errat”, ait “sī quis Mariō putat esse necesse
 vēdere: nīl dēbet; faenerat immō magis”.
 “Quae ratiō est igitur?” “Servōs ubi perdidit omnēs
 et pecus et fructūs, nōn amat inde locum.”
 Quis faceret pretium, nisi quī sua perdere vellet
 omnia? Sic Mariō nōxius haeret ager.

§ 110

PRAEPARATIO

Andragorās apud Mārtiālem commorābātur. Primum
 lōtus est, tum hilaris cēnāvit. Valēre vidēbātur. Nēmō
 putāvit eum aegrōtāre. Sed māne inventus est mortuus.
 Faustīnus causam tam subitae mortis requirit. Mārtiālis
 respondet eum medicum vīdisse.

§ 111

Lōtus nōbīscum est, hilāris cēnāvit; et idem
 inventus māne est mortuus Andragorās.
 Tam subitae mortis causam, Faustīne, requiris?
 In somnīs medicum vīderat Hermocratem.

§ 112

Scaevola, tū cēnās apud omnēs, nūllus apud tē;
 alterius siccās pōcula, nēmō tua.
 Aut tū redde vicēs,¹ aut dēsine velle vocārī:
 dēdecus est semper sūmere nīlque dare.

§ 113

Gellius aedificat semper: modo līmina pōnit,
 nunc foribus² clāvēs³ aptat, emitque serās⁴;

¹ Cf. vice versā.² iānuīs exteriōribus aedium.³ instrūmenta ferrea quibus iānuae clauduntur et aperiuntur.⁴ ea quae clausīs foribus oppōnuntur.

nunc hās, nunc illās mūtāt, reficitque fenestrās.

Dum tamen aedificet, quidlibet ille facit.

Orantī nummōs ut dicere possit amīcō

ūnum illud verbum Gellius: "Aedificō".

§ 114

Orbus¹ es, et locuplēs, et Brūtō² cōnsule nātus:
esse tībī vērās crēdis amīcitiās?

Sunt vērae, sed quās iuvenis, quās pauper habēbās.

Quī novus³ est, mortem diligit⁴ ille tuam.

§ 115

Ad cēnam nūper Vārus mē forte vocāvit;

ōrnātus dīves, parvula cēna fuit.

Aurō, nōn dapibus, onerātur mēnsa: ministrī

appōnunt oculis plūrima, pauca gulae.

Tunc ego "nōn oculōs sed ventrem pāscere⁵ vēnī;

aut appōne dapēs, Vāre, vel aufer opēs".

§ 116

Rūre morāns quid agam respondeō pauca rogātus:

lūce Deōs ōrō; famulōs, post arva revīsō.

Hinc oleō corpusque fricō, mollique palaestra

stringo libēns, animō gaudēns, ac faenere liber

prandeo, pōto, canō, lūdō, lavo, cēno, quiēscō.

§ 117

PRAEPARATIO

Issa est canis parvula Pūbli. Canis parvula "catella" vocātur. Issa Pūbli dēliciae est. Issa sī queritur, loquī vidētur. Collō dominī nītitur dormitque. Suspīria ēus sentīrī nōn possunt. Issam Pūblius tabellā pīctā expressit. In eā tabellā pīctā Issam tam similem vidēbis

¹ "orbus" dīcitur de eō quī sine parentibus vel (ut hīc) sine filiis est.

² Mārtiālis hyperbolicē scribit; Brūtus primus cōsul fuit.

³ i.e. novus amīcus.

⁴ spērat tē mox moritūrum esse.

⁵ = ut pāscerem.

ut Issa ipsa tam similis sibi nōn sit. Sī pōnis Issam cum tabellā, iūdicārī nōn potest utra sit pīcta, utra sit vērā.

§ 118

Issa est passere nēquior Catullī.¹

Issa est pūrior ōsculō columbae.



Puer cum cane ambulāns

Issa est blandior omnibus puellīs.

Issa est dēliciae catella Pūbli.

Hanc tū, sī queritur, loquī putābis.

Sentit tristitiamque gaudiumque.

Collō nīxa cubat, capitque somnōs,

ut suspīria nūlla sentiantur.

Hanc nē lūx rapiat suprēma² tōtam

¹ Cf.

Passer mortuus est meae puellae,
passer, dēliciae meae puellae,
quem plūs illa oculīs suīs amābat.

² lūx suprēma = ultimum vītae tempus, i.e. mors.

pīctā Pūblius exprimit tabellā,
 in quā tam similem vidēbis Issam
 ut sit tam similis sibi nec ipsa.
 Issam dēnique pōne cum tabellā:
 aut utramque putābis esse vērā
 aut utramque putābis esse pīctā.

§ 119

PRAEPARATIO

Erōtion, filia Frontōnis et Flaccillae, vernula erat.
 Eam amābat Mārtiālis. Puella parvula Mārtiālis “ōscula”



Cerberus

et “dēliciae” erat. Eheu!
 mortua est. Poēta vernulam
 parentibus commendat. Timet
 nē parvula Erōtion umbrās
 Tartarī nigrās horrēscat.
 Timet nē Cerberum horrēscat.
 “Cerberus” appellātur ille
 canis quī portās Tartarī cus-
 tōdit. Anguēs caput ēius
 cingunt. Tria capita habet.
 Erōtion paenē sex annōs
 implēverat. Sex annōs im-
 plēvisset, sī sex diēs diūtius
 vīxisset. “Lūdat” inquit

Mārtiālis “puella lascīva inter tam veterēs patrōnōs.
 Blaesō ōre nōmen meum garriat. Levis caespēs ossa
 mollia tegat. Sit illi terra levis, nam terrae illa levis
 fuit.”

§ 120

Hanc tibi, Frontō pater, genetrīx Flaccilla, puellam
 ōscula commendō dēliciāsque meās:
 parvula nē nigrās horrēscat Erōtion umbrās
 ōraque Tartareī prōdigiōsa canis.

Implētūra fuit sextae modo frīgora brūmae¹
 vixisset totidem nī minus illa diēs.
 Inter tam veterēs lūdat lascīva patrōnōs²
 et nōmen blaesō³ garriat ōre meum.
 Molliā nec rigidus caespēs tegat ossa; nec illī,
 terra, gravis fueris: nōn fuit illa tibi.

EX HORATI CARMINIBUS

§ 121

PRAEPARATIO

Puer rōbustus pauperiem libenter patī condiscat.
 Acris militiae ūsū atque exercitātiōne labōris tolerantiam
 condiscat. Eques Parthōs ferōcēs vexet. Sub Iōve
 frigidō et trepidis in rēbus vītā agat. Illum ex
 moenibus hostium ūxor tyrannī cōspicit. Cōspicit
 etiam tyrannī filia et timet. Timet nē spōnsus militiae
 imperītus illum leōnem lacessat. Dulce et decōrum est
 prō patriā morī. Mors et fugācem virum persequitur
 neque fugientī parcit.

§ 122

Angustam amīcē⁴ pauperiem patī
 rōbustus ācrī militiā puer
 condiscat et Parthōs ferōcēs
 vexet eques metuendus hastā
 vītāque sub dīvō et trepidis agat
 in rēbus. Illum ex moenibus hosticīs
 mātṛōna bellantis tyrannī
 prōspiciēns et adulta virgō
 suspīret: ēheu, nē rūdis agminum
 spōnsus lacessat rēgius asperum

¹ Tempus annī cum diēs *brevissimī* sunt. Tempus ā brūmā ad brūmam
annus vocātur. Saepe (ut hīc) ā poētis accipitur prō ipsō hieme.

² Parentēs.

³ "Blaesus" vocātur quī linguam impedītā habet, et aliquam litteram
 ut R prōnūntiāre nōn potest.

⁴ Tamquam pauperiēs amīca sit.

tactū leōnem, quem cruenta
 per mediās rapit ira caedēs.
 Dulce et decōrum est prō patriā morī:
 mors et fugācem persequitur virum,
 nec parcit imbellis iuventae
 poplitibus¹ timidōve tergō.

§ 123

PRAEPARATIO

Nēmō quam sortem fors obiēcit illā contentus vīvit. Semper sortēs aliōrum laudat. Miles gravis annīs est. Multō labōre membra frāctus est. Putat mercātōrēs fortūnatōs esse. Auster mercātōris nāvem iactat. Tum ait mercātor “Militia est potior; ad arma concurritur; cita mors aut victōria laeta venit”. Iūriscōnsultus iūris lēgumque perītus est. Sub gallī cantum, dum ille dormit, cōnsultor ōstia pulsat. Tum iūriscōnsultus exclāmat: “Agrīcultūra est potior”. Agricola tamen sē vadem prō amīcō dat. Rūre in urbem extractus est. Clāmat agricola: “Quī in urbe habitant sōlī fēlicēs sunt”. Sī quis deus dicat “Quod vultis id iam faciam. Tū quī modō miles erās, mercātor eris. Tū quī modō cōnsultus erās, agricola eris. Partibus mūtātis, hinc discēdite,” nōlint. Atquī beāti esse possunt.

§ 124

Quī fit, Maecēnās, ut nēmō, quam sibi sortem
 seu ratiō dederit seu fors obiēcerit, illā
 contentus vīvat, laudet dīversa sequentēs?
 “O fortūnatī mercātōrēs!” gravis annīs
 miles ait multō iam frāctus membra labōre.
 Contrā mercātor, nāvem iactantibus Austrīs:
 “militia est potior. Quid enim? Concurritur:² hōrae

¹ Fugam significat, poplitēs enim fugientium cernuntur quemadmodum terga. *Poples* est ea crūris pars quae genu opposita est.

² in proeliō hostēs concurrunt.

mōmentō cita mors venit aut victōria laeta.”

Agricolam laudat iūris lēgumque perītus,
sub galli cantum cōsultor ubi ōstia pulsat.

Ille datīs vadibus quī rūre extractus in urbem est,
sōlōs felīcēs vīventēs clāmat in urbe.

. Sī quis deus “ēn ego” dīcat
“iam faciam quod voltis: eris tū, quī modo mīles,
mercātor; tū cōsultus modo, rūsticus: hinc vōs,
vōs hinc mūtātis discēdite partibus. Heia!
quid stātis?”, nōlint. Atquī licet esse beātis.

§ 125

PRAEPARATIO

Perfidus¹ caupō, mīlēs, nauta aiunt sēsē labōrem ferre
ut sēnēs in ōtia tūta re-
cēdant. Sicut parvula
formīca² quodcumque po-
test ōre trahit atque acervō
addit. Simul autem hiems
adest nusquam prōrēpit,
sed quae antea quaesivit
illis ūtitur. Maximum
discrīmen est inter tē et
formīcam. Nec fervidus
aestus, nec hiems, nec ignis,
nec mare, nec ferrum, tē
lucrō dēmovet. Alterum
tē dītīorem esse nōnvīs.
Quid tē iuvat immēsum
pondus argenti et auri
terrā defossā dēpōnere?
“At sī id auri pondus”,
inquit avārus, “expēdendō minuam, paulātīm usque ad



Caupō aquam cum vīnō miscet

¹ quīa caupōnēs aquam cum vīnō saepe miscēbant.

² exiguum animal sed admirābilis sollertiae.

assem cōsūmētur. Sic egēnus atque inops fiam.” “At nī id fit”, respondet poēta, “quid pulchrī habet cōstrūctus acervus tuus?” Etiam sī ārea tua centum milia frūmentī trīverit, nōn eō venter tuus plūs quam meus accipiet.

§ 126

Perfidus hīc caupō, milēs nautaeque per omne audācēs mare quī currunt, hāc mente labōrem sēsē ferre, sēsēs ut in ōtia tūta recēdant aiunt, cum sibi sint congesta cibāria: sicut parvula—nam exemplō est—magnī formica labōris ōre trahit quodcumque potest atque addit acervō quem struit, haud ignāra ac nōn incauta futūrī. Quae, simul inversum contrīstat Aquārius¹ annum, nōn usquam prōrēpit et illīs ūtitur ante quaesītis patiēns; cum tē neque fervidus aestus dēmoveat lūcrō, neque hiems, ignis, mare, ferrum, nīl obstat tibi, dum nē sit tē dītior alter. Quid iuvat, immēsum tē argentī pondus et aurī fūrtim dēfossā timidum dēpōnere terrā? “Quod sī comminuās, vīlem redigātur ad assem. At nī id fit, quid habet pulchrī cōstrūctus acervus?” Milia frūmentī tua trīverit ārea centum, nōn tuus hōc capiet venter plūs ac meus. . . .

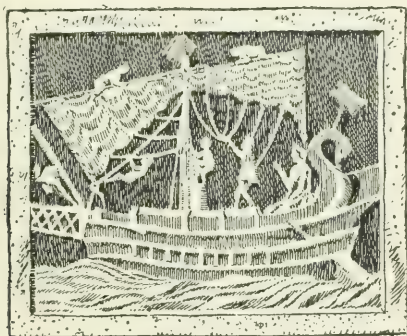
§ 127

PRAEPARATIO

Licinius, homo turbulentus atque ambitiosus coniūratiōnem contrā Augustum fecit. Initīs Augustī occīdendī cōsiliīs, iisque dētectīs, reus factus est. Exsiliō damnātus paulō post necātus est A.U.C. DCCXXXI. Licinium poēta ad moderatiōnem exhortātur.

¹ Nōmen eius signī in caelestī Zōdiacō in quod Sol mēse Iānuāriō ingreditur.

Nauta cautus neque in altum mare semper nāvem dirigit, neque litus semper premit. In apertō marī procellās, prope litus scopulōs horrēscit. Eōdem modō sapientissimus quisque mediōcritātem, quae est inter nimium et pārū, diligit. Sic et tēctum obsolētum pauperum et aulam invidendam divitum vītāt. Pinūs ingentēs saepius quam minōrēs arborēs ventō agitantur. Turrēs rēgum graviōre cāsū quam pauperum tabernae



Nutae vēla contrahunt

dēcidunt. Fulgura summōs montēs feriunt. Sapiēns adversis rēbus alteram sortem spērat; secundis rēbus alteram sortem metuit. Iuppiter hiemēs reducit; idem eās summovet. Nōn sī nunc male est, et semper sic erit. Aliquandō Apollō citharā mūsam tacentem suscitāt. Nōn semper ille arcum tendit.¹ Rēbus angustis animōsum atque fortem tē mōnstrā. Ventō nimium secundō vēla contrāhē. Nam aliquandō ventus quī initiō quidem secundus vidētur crēscit et nāvem tandem submergit.

§ 128

Rēctius vīvēs, Licinī, neque altum
semper urgendō neque, dum prōcellās

¹ Arcum cum tendit infēsus Apollō, pestem atque mortem hominibus minātur.

cautus horrēscis, nimium premendō
lītus inīquum.

Auream quisquis mediōcritātem
dīligit, tūtus caret obsoletī
sordibus tēctī, caret invidendā
sōbrius aulā.

Saepius¹ ventis agitātur ingēns
pīnus, et celsae graviōre cāsū
dēcidunt turrēs, feriuntque summōs
fulgura montēs.

Spērat infestis, metuit secundis
alteram sortem bene praeparātum²
pectus. Infōrmēs³ hiemēs redūcit

Iuppiter, idem
summovet. Nōn sī male nunc, et ōlim
sic erit: quondam citharā tacentem
suscitat mūsam, neque semper arcum
tendit Apollō.

Rēbus angustis animōsus atque
fortis appārē; sapienter idem
contrahēs ventō nimium secundō
turgida vēla.

§ 129

PRAEPARATIO

In marī Aegaeō nāvigat nauta cum subitō tempestās
oritur. Atra nūbēs lūnam condidit neque sīdera fulgent.
Tum nauta deōs ōtium rogat. Thrācēs bellicōsī et Parthī
pharetris decōrī ōtium rogant. Sed ōtium neque gemmīs
neque aurō emere possūmus. Nōn emitur aut venditur
ūllō pretiō illa animī pāx et tranquillitās. Beātē vivitur
ab eō cū nihil dēest, etsī dīvitiās nōn possideat. Parvō
bene vivit is, cūius in mēnsā salinum⁴ paternum splendet.

¹ quam minōrēs pīnūs.² sapientiā īnstrūctum.³ quae dēfōrmant grātum terrārum aspectum.⁴ id quod sāl continet.

Huic neque timor neque cupīdō somnum aufert. Sed cūra nāvēs aerātās scandit neque turmās equitum relinquit. Nautās terrent pröcellae, ventī, scopulī; militēs angit vel praedae cupīdō vel mortis timor. Ocior cervīs, ocior Eurō est cūra. Nē cūret futūra laetus animus; lentō rīsū amāra temperet. Nihil est in rēbus hūmānīs omnīnō beātum. Tū, Gropshe,¹ centum gregēs ovium habēs. Circum tē mūgiunt Siculae vaccae. Mihi Parca tenāx vēri² parvōs agrōs dedit. Dedit etiam vulgus spernere.

§ 130

Otium dīvōs rogat in patentī
prēsus³ Aegaeō, simul ātra nūbēs
condidit lūnam neque certa fulgent
sīdera nautīs;

ōtium bellō fūriōsa Thrācē,⁴
ōtium Mēdī pharetrā decōrī,
Gropshe, nōn, gemmīs neque purpurā vē-
nāle neque aurō.

Vivitur parvō bene, cui paternum
splendet in mēnsā tenuī salīnum,
nec levēs somnōs timor aut cupīdō
sordidus aufert.

Scandit aerātās vitiōsa nāves
cūra, nec turmās equitum relinquit,
ocior cervīs et agente nimbōs
ocior Eurō.⁵

Laetus in praesēns animus quod ultrāst⁶
ōderit cūrāre et amāra lentō

¹Grosphus, eques Rōmānus, Horātī amīcus fuit.

²cūius dēcrēta certum semper habent exitum.

³cum tempestāte occupātur.

⁴terra Eurōpae ubi incolunt Thrācēs, populus ferus et bellicōsus.

⁵ventus spīrāns ab oriente sōle et merīdiē.

⁶= ultrā est.

temperet rīsū: nihil est ab omnī
parte beātum.

Tē gregēs centum Siculaeque circum
mūgiunt vaccae: mihi parva rūra¹
Parca nōn mendāx dedit, et malignum
spernere vulgus.

¹ Horātius fundum parvum in Sabīnīs habuit.

NOTES

§ 2. *eō mūnere*, i.e. *librō*, a gift we might enjoy in common.

fuit . . . abstersit = has been so . . . that it has wiped away.

tribuimus = I put in the mouth of.

facimus, I represent them wondering.

§ 5. *nihil opis*, no resource.

ā sē ipsī, themselves from themselves. The Stoics tried to be independent of their surroundings.

adeptam. Note that this generally deponent verb is here used as a non-deponent with passive meaning.

obrepere, steal upon them.

putāvissent, subjunctive because of *oratio obliqua*.

quī, adv. = *quōmodo*.

esset . . . agerent, subjunctive of "rejected" clauses.

nostrō cognōmine, "The Philosopher".

§ 8. *senēs fierī*, dep. on *volumus* rather than *spērāmus*. Cf. *volumus senēs fierī*; *spērāmus nōs senēs futūrōs esse*.

quibus ratiōnibus, on what principles.

istūc quō: *istūc* = pronoun, the time of life you have reached.

quam ingrediendum sit. Note use of obj. governed by *ingrediendum* for more usual *quae ingredienda sit*.

facillimē, most readily.

carērent, &c., subjunctive of "virtually oblique narration"; 'because they said they lacked'.

quī ferrent, subjunctive of consequence, 'men of such a kind as to . . .'.

§ 11. *opēs, cōpiās, dignitātem*, resources, wealth, social position.

ad Capuam, to the camp at Capua. 'To Capua' would require no preposition.

cum esset, concessive, 'though'.

augur cum esset, concessive, 'although'.

§ 14. *spatiō suprēmō*, at the last lap.

vicit Olympia, won the prize at the Olympic games. The neut. pl. is used as an object.

§ 17. **abstrahat**, subjunctive of "virtually oblique narration". The reasons are quoted, not those of Cato.

ā rēbus gerendīs, from public life.

persecūtus est, has followed out, well expressed.

quō . . . viāi (old gen. = *viae*), whither in your course.

mentēs . . . dēmentēs, nom., oxymoron: 'your senseless senses'.

haec . . . ēgit, he made this speech.

tamen, indeed.

§ 20. **nihil afferunt**, they bring forward no argument.

versārī, to be occupied with.

forōs, gangways.

§ 23. **tardior**, slower, duller (than usual).

percēperat, has mastered.

quemquam senem, anyone when he grew old.

patribus bonis interdīci solet, it is the custom to prohibit (*impersonal passive*) fathers from managing their property.

§ 26. **vidētis ut**, you see how.

ea ipsa . . . quibus exemplis ūti, those very things which I have been quoting as examples.

locus alter, a second point, head.

vōx, remark.

prō viribus, in proportion to your strength.

§ 29. **ad omne offici mūnus**, for every task of duty.

cum dēpugnāvī, at the time when I fought through the battle. *Cum* + indic. is purely temporal.

§ 32. **moderātiō vīrium**, 'a right application of strength', not 'a moderate amount'.

nē (ille), assuredly. This affirmative *nē* must not be confused with the negative *nē* of final clauses or with *nē quidem* = not even.

ūtāre . . . nē requirās. Commands and prohibitions may be expressed by pres. subj. when general.

adsit . . . absit, strictly temporal—subjunctives due to principal verbs being in that mood.

§ 35. **Tarentī**, locative for 1st and 2nd decl. sing. = gen.; for 3rd decl. and all plu. = abl., e.g. *Carthāgine, Athēnīs*.

capitālīōrem, more deadly.

sī quidem, if indeed = since.

§ 38. **magnō opere** = *magnopere*, greatly.

licentiae, contempt of custom.

glōria = fame.

tempestīvīs = protracted.

natūrālīs modus = a limit assigned by nature.

sēnsū = perception, appreciation.

§ 41. *parvulis* = paltry.

dimētiendī, measuring up.

dēscribere = draw, contract. Cf. On AB *describe* the triangle ABC.
aliquid dēscribere = to draw some astronomical chart or other.

fābulam docuisset = produced a play.

prōcessit aetāte = lived, i.e. continued to live. Cf. *ē vitā excēdere* = to die.

flagrantēs = aglow. For the metaphor cf. Mod. Eng. *flagrant*, *fervid*, *ardent*. Cf. also *flagrante delictō* = red-handed.

§ 44. *rationem*, reckonings, settling-up.

ūsūra, interest rather than usury, which in modern English has a bad sense.

§ 47. *Oeconomicus*. Translate "The Domestic Economist".

ad eum Sardēs, two accusatives: visited him at Sardis.

communis = affable, treating as an equal.

cōnsaepum agrum = park.

dīmēnsa, deponent participle used as passive. Cf. *adeptam*, § 5.

§ 50. *cum esset* = when he lived.

communia = commonplace.

lēgātī = ambassadors.

illi, dat. sing. in his honour.

§ 53. *Adelphi*, "The Brothers", a play of Terence.

quid sibi velit = what it means.

sollicitam habēre = to keep in anxiety.

quid timeam, what (why) am I to fear? Deliberative subjunctive.

§ 56. *at senex . . .*, but, you will argue, an old man . . .

ne quod spēret quidem habet = has nothing to hope for.

§ 59. *mūnus offici* = the tasks imposed by duty.

ita fit ut + subj., thus it comes about that.

haud sciō an, I am inclined to think, probably.

Solōnis ēlogium est = there is a couplet of Solon's.

dacrumīs, old form of *lacrimīs*. Note alliteration.

faxit, &c., old perf. subj. of *facio* (*fac-sit*) = *nec quisquam fūnera (cum) flētū fecerit*. The line ends *Cūr? Volitō vivus per ōra virum*. Note alliteration.

incertum an = perhaps, possibly. Cf. *haud sciō an* (above).

§ 62. *vīvere arbitror*, I think they are still living.

reminisci. Compare Wordsworth's Ode—

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
 Trailing clouds of glory do we come
 From God who is our home".

nūllum vidēbitis = you see nobody. This use is rare, and is probably due to the *nūllum* used above, q.v. Here *nūllum* almost = *nōn*.

§ 65. *retraxerit*, future perf.

§ 67. *Hōs versūs, mūtātō nōmine, optimē vertit, Anglus nesciō quis:*

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell;
But this indeed I know full well,
I do not like thee, Dr. Fell".

§ 68. *difficilis*. Cf. the similar use of Fr. *difficile*.

§ 86. *tōtā nocte*. The omission of the preposition with *tōtus* is very common. Cf. *tōtā urbe, tōtā Galliā*.

nihil praestās = you don't keep your bargain, you don't pay up.

§ 90. *est nōn est quod agās* = whether you've got anything to do or not.

§ 91. *nūbere* (alicuī), lit. to veil oneself for: can only be used of a woman. A man is said *dūcere fēminam in mātrimonium*.

§ 92. *Uxōrī nūbere*. See note above. Translate: to be my wife's wife. Note the clever paradox of the last two lines.

§ 93. *tōtō librō*. Cf. *tōtā nocte*, § 86.

§ 94. *Iactat* = is conceited enough to say.

§ 95. *rūs*, farm, country seat.

§ 96. *sēstertium*. The *sēstertius* was a small silver coin, value about 2*d*. *Sestertium* (orig. gen. pl. 'of sesterces') was the sum of 1000 sesterces. Hence *duo sēstertiū* = 4 sesterces, but *duō* (or *bīna*) *sestertia* = 2000 sesterces. How much (in English money) had Caecilianus when he was poor, and how much when he was rich?

§ 102. *tōtīs diēbus*. Cf. notes §§ 86, 93.

causīs tantum, i.e. Decianus will only see clients about their cases in the law-courts.

§ 106. *dēnāriīs*. A *dēnārius* was = 4 sesterii, i.e. = 8*d*. It is from this word that we get the *d*. in £, s. *d*.—£ from *libra*, a pound; *s*. from *solidus* (solid), a gold coin, at first = 25 *denari*, afterwards about half that amount. From *solidus* we get 'soldier' = mercenary.

§ 107. *Nōn est quod*. Notice that this phrase takes a subjunctive. Translate: there's no need to trouble the boy.

scālīs tribus, up three flights of stairs.

nīdī = shelves, drawers; cf. pigeon-holes.

dēnarīs quīnque = 3*s*. 4*d*. English money.

tantī, genitive of price. Translate: You say you're not worth so much!

§ 114. *pauper habēbās*, you had when you were poor.

§ 122. *rudis agminum*. For genitive cf. *imperitus, īnsciūs, īnsuētus, ignārus*.

§ 124. *sī quis dīcat . . . nōlint*, if any god were to say . . . they would be unwilling. Subjunctive of rejected (i.e. here improbable) conditional clause.

§ 126. *hāc mente . . . ut = hōc cōsiliō . . . ut*.

ignāra + gen. Cf. *rudis*, § 122.

inversum annum. The seasons are represented as moving in a cycle.

cibāria = *cibi*.

formīca, whence 'formic' acid.

dum nē . . . alter.

§ 128. **premendō litus**, by hugging the coast.

auream mediōcritātem, the golden mean.

Infestis . . . secundis. Datives dependent on *alteram*.

ōlim, some day, always (*ōlim* refers to the future as well as to the past).

§ 130. **vivitur (ei) cūl**, impersonal + dat.: he lives well for whom.

ōderit, subj. (cf. *temperer*), let it scorn to be anxious about.

quod ultrāst = *id quod ultrā est*, object of *curāre*. Not dependent question, which would require subjunctive.

tē gregēs, &c. The last four lines have been abridged from eight in the original.

EXERCISES

[The numbers of the Exercises correspond to the paragraphs on which they are based.]

2

1. *Give nom. and gen. sing. of:* aliquid, tē, hōc onere, uterque, hūius librī.

2. *Principal parts of:* cōscribere, ferre, occurrēbās, ūterētur, absterserit, effēcerit, mīsimus.

3. *Give fut. indic. 3rd pl. of each of the above verbs.*

4. *Parse:* vellem, absterserit, dicēmus, habēret, ferat. *Explain use of subj. where used.*

5

1. *Give nom. and gen. sing. of:* hōc C. Laeliō, rem difficilem, quō genere, opīniōne vestrā, optimam ducem, inertī poētā.

2. *Principal parts of:* sēnsērim, sustinēre, petunt, adipīscantur, obrepere, coēgit, sequimur.

3. *Explain cases of:* Aetnā, opis, opīniōne, eīque, sapientī.

4. *Parse:* sēnsērim, vidēminī, ferendum.

5. *Explain use of subjunctives:* dicant, adipīscantur, agerent, utinam esset, dēscriptae sint.

8

1. *Give dat. and abl. sing. of:* ingravēscēntem aetātem, utrīque, longam aliquam viam, aequālium meōrum, tolerābilem senectūtem.

2. *Principal parts of:* fierī, cōnfēcēris, ingrediendum, poterō, colī, ferrent, agunt.

3. *Explain cases of:* multō, vestrum, nōbīs, querellīs, vīculīs.
4. *Explain mood of:* possīmus, (quāle) sit, spernerentur ferrent.
5. *Parse:* cōnfēceris, istūc, vīculīs.

11

1. *Give nom. and gen. sing. of:* Serīphīō cuīdam, Hannibalem exsultantem, ūnus homō, meā operā, reīpūblicae.
2. *Principal parts of:* contingere, assecūtum, profectus, fūgerat, recēpistī, ausus, gerī.
3. *Explain mood of:* dixisset, fuissēs, grandis esset, amīssissēs.
4. *Translate:* If Q. Maximus had been a young man he would not have been a braver soldier. Although he was an old man he easily recovered Tarentum.

14

1. *Give nom. and gen. sing. of:* tālem senectūtem, āctae aetātis, suō opere, fortis equus.
2. *Principal parts of:* recordentur, accēpimus, quaererētur, vellet, vicit, vidērētur.
3. *Give mood and tense of verbs in question 2, and explain the use of the subjunctives.*
4. *Explain the use of the cases in:* dictū, annō, doctō, senectūtī.

17

1. *Parse:* gerendīs, infirmius, voluptātibus.
2. *Principal parts of:* abstrahat, accēdēbat, flexēre, intellegitur, accēpimus.
3. *Explain the use of the following subjunctives:* prīvet, sit, videāmus, caecus esset, interfuissent.

20

1. *Give 1st pers. sing. fut. indic. of:* afferunt, gerenda, negant, dicant, scandant, cursent, exauriant, tenēs, sedeat.
2. *Give 3rd pl. perf. indic. of the same verbs.*
3. *Explain subjunctives:* sedeat, sint gerendae.
4. *Parse:* gerenda, multō, cōgitantī, dēsīnam, quam.

23

1. *Give principal parts of:* percēperat, oblitum, interdīcī, quaesisse, serendīs, prōdere.
2. *Distinguish* eōs quī sunt nōvī *and* quī sint nōvī.
3. *Parse:* quemquam.
4. *Explain use of subjunctives:* sīs, obruisset, dēbeant, removērent, vidērētur, prōsint, serat.
5. *Translate:* patribus bonis interdīcī solet.

26

1. *Give principal parts of:* coluntur, gaudent, intellegō, didici, explēre, cupiō, exercentēs.
2. *Give nom. and gen. sing. of:* indole, studia, aliquid, sitim. istī, ipse, lateribus.
3. *Translate:* semper agēns aliquid et mōliēns. quod est eō decet ūtī. ā iuventūte coluntur et diliguntur.
4. *Make a list of verbs in § 26 followed by acc. and inf. construction.*

29

1. *Give principal parts of:* relinquēmus, instruāt, trādit, requireret, verendum, fuerim, dēpugnāvī.
2. *Parse words in question 1, giving reason for use of each form.*
3. *Give nom. and gen. sing. and gender of:* senectūtī, artium, effētum, corpus, melle.
4. *Explain:* cūria, rostra, clientēs, hospitēs.

32

1. *Give nom. and gen. sing. and gender of:* vīrium, utervīs, quisque, bovem, corporis, pedibus, imbrī, rōboris, mōs.
2. *Principal parts of:* ingressus, ūtāre, verēbantur.
3. *Translate:* nē vōs quidem illius virēs habētis. nē ille nōn magnō dēsideriō tenēbitur vīrium. cum absit nē requirās.
4. *Explain use of subjunctives:* adsit (2), requirās, faciat.
5. *Parse:* vestrum, ūtāre, addūcī, imbrī.

35

1. *Compare sentence 1 of § 35 with sentence 1 of § 34. Which is the more logical, and why?*

2. *Translate: accipite, quae mihi trādita est, cum essem adulēscēns Tarentī, sī quidem exstingueret, notandam putāvī libīdinem.*

3. *Parse: nōbīs, Tarentī, prōditiōnēs, suscipiendum, rei capitālis. What is the case of each word, and why?*

4. *What English words are derived from: mūnus, adulēscēntia, trādita, clandestīna, pestiferum, lūmen, convīviō?*

5. *Principal parts of: aufert, exstingueret, elāpsus.*

38

1. *Parse, with reason for case used: epulis, blanditiīs, ēscam, puer, fūnālī, licēntiae, prōgrediente, sī quem, voluptātī.*

2. *Translate: quorsum, epulis exstrūctīs, ēscam, hāmō, sodālībūs, tempestīvīs convīviīs, nātūrālīs modus sēnsū.*

3. *Principal parts of: caret, dēvīcerat, rēvertar, auxit, indīxisse.*

4. *Give meaning of English words: caret, blandishment, piscatorial, sodality, convivial, potion, voluptuary.*

41

1. *Parse with nom. sing. and reason of case used: voluptātībūs, aliquod, iūcundius, dīmētiendī, ingressum, multō, cōsulībūs, diēbūs, quem, senem.*

2. *Translate: māne, manē.*

3. *What do you notice peculiar about the i in potitur?*

4. *Translate: Quod sī, parvulīs rēbūs, tamquam pābulum, fābulam docuisset, flagrantēs, Suādae medullam, dicendō.*

44

1. *Principal parts of: accēdere, cōsūmpsīt.*

2. *Parse: ipsiūs, sedentī.*

3. *Translate: ratiōnem, cum faenore, terrae vīs ac nātūra, admīrārī.*

4. *Explain use of subjunctives*: attulissent, habērent, recēdam, possit.

5. *Explain use of infinitives*: admīrārī, esse factum.

47

1. *Principal parts of*: tuenda, attulisset, satae.

2. *Parse*: tuenda, quendam, ornātum, virtūtī.

3. *Translate*: rēgāle, Oeconomicus.

4. *Explain use of subjunctives*: intellegātis, vēnisset.

5. *Explain case of*: ingeniō, virtūtis, Sardēs.

6. *Explain difference in mood between attulisset and fuit, and in use between dīmēnsa and dīmēnsus.*

50

1. *Parse with reason for use of case*: fortūnā, Corvum, omnī, mementōte, aetātī, Athēnīs, illī, quendam, quae.

2. *Translate*: levia atque commūnia, dēcēdī.

3. *Principal parts*: accēpimus, coleret, assurgī, consūlī.

4. *Explain use of subjunctives*: teneāmus, vēnisset, cum essent, recta essent.

5. *Explain use of infinitives*: perdūxisse, cōnsurrexisse, nōlle.

53

1. *Parse with reason of case used*: aliquid, absurdus, eō, senem, aliquō.

2. *Principal parts*: intellegī, velit.

3. *Explain use of subjunctives*: velit, viderit, timeam.

4. *Translate*: difficilēs, cōmitās, sic sē rēs habet, coacēscit, quid sibi velit.

5. *Explain meaning of*: morose, contemn, probation, option.

56

1. *Translate*: He hopes to live long. He wishes to live long.

2. *Explain the case of*: eō meliōre, histriōnī, nātūrā, quō proprius, adulēscētibz.

3. *Explain use of subjunctives*: sequātur, videar.

4. *Parse*: peragenda, vivendum, dēmetendīs, secundum.
5. *Principal parts of*: partōrum, contingit.
6. *Translate*: partōrum bonōrum memoria, secundum nātūrā, quō propius ad mortem accēdam.

59

1. *Parse (giving nom. sing.) with reason of case used*: senibus, lāmentīs, impendentem, eō ipsō diē, disputātiōne, Brūtum, honōre.
2. *Principal parts of*: exsequī, cōsistere, profectās, reditūrās, extimēscant.
3. *Parse verbs in question 2*.
4. *Explain use of subjunctives*: dēserendum sit, cōservāret.
5. *Translate*: rectē in eā vivitur; Solōnis ēlogium est.

62

1. *Explain use of subjunctives*: sentiam, tuērentur, crēderem, contineat, videantur in corporibus essent, futūrī sint.
2. *Translate*: eō melius quō propius, prūdētia, nusquam aut nūllam fore.
3. *Parse*: nōminanda, quīque, argumentō, discesserō, fore, relaxāverint.
4. *Give the reason of the case of*: deōs, nātūrā, mortī, vinctulis.

65

1. *Explain use of infinitives*: esse cōnātōs, pertinēre, convenīre, revocārī.
2. *Explain use of subjunctives*: cernerent, velim, irrideant, veniātis.
3. *Principal parts of verbs in questions 1, 2*.
4. *Translate*: posteritātem ad ipsōs pertinēre; nec vērō velim ā calcē revocārī; quod sī in hoc errō.

NOTES ON THE ILLUSTRATIONS

Frontispiece. **Cicerō**: from a bust in the Capitoline Museum. The features are almost certainly those of Cicero.

p. 8. **Mārcus Porcius Catō**: from a bust in the Vatican.

Facing p. 12. **Hannibal**: from a bust found at Capua, and preserved in the Naples Museum; identified as Hannibal, from its likeness to the medallion portrait.

p. 16. **Pyrrhus**: from a statue in the Capitoline Museum, believed to represent Pyrrhus. The right hand originally held a long spear.

Facing p. 16. **Appius Claudius in cūriam dēdūcitur**: from the fresco by Professor Maccari in the Palace of the Senate, Rome.

p. 19. **Nāvis Rōmāna**: from an antique gem. The galley is running with the wind; at the stern is a circular lantern; the trident is ornamental, and above it is the *pīcta puppis*, a winged figure of Victory, giving its name to the ship. The pilot is in the stern, managing a pair of steering oars; and a sailor, pulling at a halyard, shifts the sheets (*pedēs*) of the primitive sail.

p. 20. **Sophoclēs**: from a marble statue, of more than life size, in the Lateran. Behind the right foot is a *scrīnium*, or *capsa*, (a modern restoration) containing rolls of manuscript.

p. 21. **Agricola et arātrum**: from a Roman relief at Arlon in Luxembourg. The oxen draw the plough not by a yoke, but by bands across their foreheads.

p. 23. **Puerī in lūdō discunt**: from a vase painting. Lessons are being given in the flute and in writing (or drawing?). The man with a stick may be a master or a parent. On the wall hang a basket, a satchel, and other objects.

Facing p. 26. **Homērus**: from a bust in the Naples Museum. Ancient legend tells us that the poet was blind, as this bust represents. The portrait is of course imaginary.

p. 27. **Olympia**: imaginary reconstruction by R. Bohn, showing Temple of Zeus in foreground, and in the background the hill of Cronus. The Stadium lay behind the buildings shown in the picture.

Facing p. 28. **P. Scipiō Africānus**: from a bronze bust at Naples, which was disinterred at Herculaneum.

p. 31. **Cēna**: from a vase in the British Museum. It will be noticed that the guests are reclining on couches.

Facing p. 33. **Platō**: from a bronze bust in the Naples Museum.

Facing p. 34. **Curiō . . . repudiātī sunt**: from a fresco by Professor Maccari in the Palace of the Senate, Rome.

p. 37. **Cȳrus venātur**: *Compte-rendu de la Commission archéol.*, 1866. Pl. IV.

p. 40. **Theātrum**: ruins of the Theatre of Dionysus, Athens. Partly built and partly dug out of solid rock, this theatre could accommodate the whole body of Athenian citizens, and was reputed to be the most beautiful theatre in the world.

Facing p. 48. **M. Atilius Regulus ad Africam redit**: from the fresco by Professor Maccari in the Palace of the Senate, Rome.

p. 50. **Circus Rōmānus**: modern athletes will be struck by the awkward corner at each *meta*, the cause of frequent accidents.

p. 57. **Frāgmentum nāvis antīquae**: bronze figure-head in the British Museum, dredged up at Actium. The illustration does not, of course, represent a fragment of Jason's ship.

p. 63. **Puer cum cane ambulāns**: young Athenian walking with Melitæan dog. This kind of dog, not unlike a Pomeranian, is often found depicted upon vases. Vase-painting from *Ann dell' Ist.*, 1852 T.

p. 64. **Cerberus**: a small bronze, from Egypt (?). It is thought by some to represent the Egyptian god Serapis; but the figure is very like that of a three-headed Cerberus sitting at the feet of the Vatican statue of Pluto (Hades), a picture of which is given in Smith's *Class. Dict.*

p. 67. **Caupō aquam cum vinō miscet**: from a *cippus*, or tombstone, in the Bourges Museum.

p. 69. **Nautae vēla contrahunt**: merchant vessel at sea, from a relief on a grave at Pompeii.

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY

ā, ab (*prep.* + *abl.*), by, from.

A. U. C. = *annō urbis conditae*,
from the foundation of the city.

abhinc, hence, ago.

ab-rogō, -rogāre, &c., annul, repeal.

absēns, absentis, adj. absent.

abs-tergō, -tergere, -tersi, -tersum,
wipe away.

abs-trāhō, -trāhere, -traxī, -trac-
tum, draw away.

ab-sum, -esse, -fui, be absent, dis-
tant.

absurdus, adj. absurd.

abundē, adv. abundantly.

abund-ō, -āre, &c., abound.

ac, conj. and.

ac-cēdō, -cēdere, -cessi, -cessum,
approach.

ac-cēdō ad, &c., be added to.

ac-cidō, -cidere, -cidi, happen.

ac-cipiō, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum (Ī),
receive, learn, take to mean.

ac-commod-ō, -āre, &c., fit.

ac-cūs-ō, -āre, &c., accuse, blame.

ācer, ācris, ācre, adj. sharp, swift,
keen.

acerbi-tās, -tātis, f. bitterness.

acerbus, adj. bitter.

acervus, m. heap.

act-us, -ūs, m. act of a play.

ad (*prep.* + *acc.*), to.

ad-discō, -discere, -didici, to learn
also.

addō, addere, addidī, additum =
add.

ad-dūcō, -dūcere, -dūxi, -ductum,
to induce.

Adelp-ī, -ōrum, m. the Brothers
(Greek).

ad-ferō. See *afferō*.

adipīscor, adipīsci, adeptus sum
(*dep.*), get possession of, gain.

administr-ō, -āre, &c., assist, per-
form.

admīrābil-is, -is, -e, adj. admirable.

admīror, -mīrārī, -mīrātus sum
(*dep.*), wonder at.

admodum, adv. considerably.

ad-spiciō, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum,
look at.

ad-sum, -esse, -fui, be at hand.

adulēsc-ēns, -entis, m. young man.

adulēscēnti-a, -ae, f. early manhood.

adulēscēntulus, m. youth, young
man.

adultus, adj. grown up, adult.

advent-ō, -āre, &c., approach.

advent-us, -ūs, m. arrival.

ad-versor, -versārī, -versātus
(*dep.*), oppose.

adversus, adj. opposite; **rēs adver-**
sae, adversity.

aedēs, aedis, f. building.

aedific-ō, -āre, &c., build.

Aegaeus, adj. Aegean (name given
to Grecian Archipelago).

aegrōt-ō, -āre, &c., be ill.

Aemiliānus, m. Aemilianus.

aequāl-is, -is, -e, adj. equal, even,
contemporaneous.

aerātus, adj. brazen.

aes, aeris, n. copper, brass (*pl.* =
money).

aestus, aestūs, m. heat, tide, heaving
of the sea.

aetās, aetātis, f. age, life.

aeternus, adj. everlasting.

Aetn-a, -ae, f. volcano in Sicily.

af-ferō, -ferre, attulī, allātum, bring
to, forward.

af-fligō, -fligere, -fixi, -fictum, afflict, bring down.
 af-flō, -flāre, &c., breathe on.
 Africānus, *adj.* of Africa.
 Agamemnōn, Agamemnonis, *prop. noun*, Agamemnon.
 ager, agri, *m.* field, district.
 agit-ō, -āre, &c., toss, blow about.
 agmen, agmin-is, *n.* an army on the march.
 agnus, agni, *m.* lamb.
 agō, agere, ēgi, āctum, act, do, spend, drive.
 agricol-a, -ae, *m.* farmer.
 agricultūr-a, -ae, *f.* agriculture.
 Aiāx, Aiācis, *m. prop. noun*, Ajax.
 aiō (āis, ait, . . . aiunt), *defective verb*, say.
 alacer, alacris, alacre, *adj.* brisk, lively.
 albēscō, albescere, become white.
 albus, *adj.* white.
 aliās, *adv.* at other times.
 aliquandō, *adv.* sometimes, at length.
 aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, *adj.* some.
 aliquis, aliquis (-qua), aliquid, *pron.* someone, something.
 aliquō, *adv.* (to) somewhere.
 aliter, *adv.* otherwise, in another manner.
 alius, alia, aliud, *adj.* other.
 alter, altera, alterum, *adj.* the other (of two).
 altus, *adj.* high, deep.
 amārus, *adj.* bitter.
 ambitiosus, *adj.* ambitious.
 ambō, ambae, ambō, *adj.* both.
 ambul-ō, -āre, &c., walk.
 amicē, *adv.*, in a friendly manner, gladly.
 amicitia, *f.* friendship.
 amicus, *m.* friend.
 amicus, *adj.* friendly.
 amīsīt. See amittō.
 ā-mittō, -mittere, -misi, -missum, lose.
 am-ō, -āre, &c., love.
 amplus, *adj.* ample, honourable.
 an, *inter. particle*, whether, or.
 Andragorās, *m. prop. noun*, Andragoras.
 angō, angere, ānxi, ānxum, to cause pain to.

angu-is, -is, *m.* and *f.* snake.
 angustus, *adj.* narrow; rēs angustae, poverty, straitened circumstances.
 anima, *f.* soul.
 animal, animālis, *n.* animal.
 animōsus, *adj.* full of courage.
 animus, *m.* mind, soul.
 annus, *m.* year.
 ante (*adv.* and *prep.* + *acc.*), before.
 antea, *adv.* before.
 antehāc, *adv.* before (this).
 antequam, *conj.* before.
 antiquus, *adj.* ancient, of times past.
 ānxie-tās, -tātis, *f.* anxiety.
 ānxius, *adj.* anxious.
 aper, apri, *m.* wild boar.
 aperiō, aperire, aperui, apertum, open.
 apex, apicis, *m.* highest point.
 Apoll-ō, -inis, *m.* the god Apollo.
 ap-pāreō, -pārere, -pāruī, -pāritum, appear, show oneself.
 ap-pell-ō, -āre, &c., call, name.
 ap-petō, -petere, -petivi, -petitum, make for.
 Appius, *m. prop. noun*, Appius.
 ap-pōnō, -pōnere, -posui, -positum, place near, supply.
 appropinquātiō, -nis, *f.* approach.
 April-is, -is, the month of April (*orig. adj.*).
 apt-ō, -āre, &c., fit on.
 apud (*prep.* + *acc.*), among, at the house of, according to.
 Apūlia, *f. prop. noun*, Apulia, a province in Lower Italy.
 aqua, *f.* water.
 Aquārius, the Water Bearer (one of the signs of the Zodiac).
 arātrum, *n.* plough.
 arbitror, arbitrārī, arbitrātus, think.
 arbor, arbōris, *f.* tree; arbor nūda, tree devoid of leaves.
 ar-cessō, -cessere, -cessivi, -cessitum, summon.
 Archytās, Archytas, *m. prop. noun*, Archytas.
 arc-us, -ūs, *m.* bow.
 ārea, *f.* vacant space, threshing-floor.
 argentum, *n.* silver. [ship.
 Arg-ō, -ūs, *f.* the name of Jason's

argūmentum, *n.* argument.
 arm-a, -ōrum, *n.pl.* arms.
 armātus, *adj.* armed.
 ar-ō, -āre, &c., plough.
 ar-ripō, -ripere, -ripul, -reptum
 (Ī), snatch, seize.
 ars, artis, *f.* art; *pl.* accomplishments.
 Arūns, Aruntis, *m. prop. noun*,
 Aruns.
 arvum, *n.* field.
 arx, arcis, *f.* citadel.
 as, assis, *m. an as* (originally 1 lb.
 of copper, value about 8d.).
 as-cendō, -cendere, -cendi, -cēsum,
 ascend.
 aspectus, aspectūs, *m.* aspect.
 asper, aspera, asperum, *adj.* rough.
 aspiō, *f.* See *ads-*.
 as-sequor, -sequi, -secūtus (*dep.*),
 catch up attain.
 assiduus, *adj.* diligent.
 as-surgō, -surgere, -surrēxi, -sur-
 rēctum, to rise in the presence of
 another.
 astrologus, *m.* astronomer.
 at, *conj.* but.
 āter, ātra, ātrum, *adj.* black.
 Athēniēns-is, -is, -e, *adj.* Athenian.
 athlēt-a, -ae, *m.* athlete.
 Atilius, *m. prop. noun*, Atilius.
 atque, *conj.* and.
 atqui, *conj.* and yet.
 Atrectus, *m. prop. noun*, Atrectus.
 Attalus, *m. prop. noun*, Attalus.
 Atticus, *m. prop. noun*, Atticus.
 attulērunt. See *afferō*.
 auctiō, auctiōnis, *f.* auction, sale.
 auctōri-tās, -tātis, *f.* authority, in-
 fluence.
 audācia, *f.* boldness, impudence.
 audāx, audācis, *adj.* bold.
 audeō, audēre, ausus (*semi-dep.*),
 dare.
 audiō, audire, audivī, auditum,
 hear.
 auferō, auferre, abstūli, ablātum,
 remove, take away.
 augeō, augēre, auxī, auctum (*ac-*
tive), increase.
 augur, auguris, *m.* augur; a priest
 who foretold events by means of
 birds.

Augustus, *m. prop. noun*, Augustus.
 aula, *f.* court, hall, palace.
 aureus, *adj.* golden.
 aurum, *n.* gold.
 auspiciū, *n.* auspice, omen.
 auster, austri, *m.* south wind.
 ausus. See *audeō*.
 aut, *conj.* or (aut...aut = either...
 or).
 autem, *conj.* but, however.
 autumnus, *m.* autumn.
 auxilium, *n.* help.
 avāritia, *f.* avarice.
 avārus, *adj.* greedy.
 ā-vellō, -vellere, -vulsi, -vulsum,
 tear away.
 avidē, *adv.* eagerly.
 avidi-tās, -tātis, *f.* greed, eagerness
 for.
 avis, avis, *f.* bird.
 avitus, *adj.* belonging to a grand-
 father (*avus*).
 Avitus, *prop. noun*, Avitus.
 avus, *m.* grandfather.
 baculum, *n.* stick, staff.
 beātus, *adj.* happy, blessed, fortu-
 nate.
 bellē, *adv.* prettily, finely.
 bellicōsus, *adj.* warlike.
 bell-ō, -āre, &c., make war.
 bellum, *n.* war.
 bellus, *adj.* fine, pretty.
 benē, well.
 benignus, *adj.* kind.
 bestia, bestiae, *f.* beast.
 bibō, bibere, bibi, drink.
 bin-i, -ae, -a, *adj.* two at a time.
 bis, *adv.* twice.
 blaesus, *adj.* lisping, stammering.
 blandus, *adj.* (*comp.* blandior,
 blandius), flattering, charming.
 bon-a, -ōrum, *n.pl.* goods, property.
 bonum, *n.* a good thing.
 bonus, *adj.* good.
 bōs, bōvis, *m.* ox.
 brevior, brevis, *comp. adj.* shorter.
 brev-is, -is, -e, *adj.* short.
 brevissimus, *superl. adj.* shortest.
 brūma [from *brevissima*], *f.* winter.
 Brūtus, *m. prop. noun*, Brutus.
 Cadmus, *m. prop. noun*, Cadmus.

Caeciliānus, *m. prop. noun*, Caecili-anus.

Caecilius, *m. prop. noun*, Caecilius.
caecus, *adj.* blind.

caed-ēs, -is, *f.* slaughter.

caelest-is, -is, -e, *adj.* heavenly.

caelum, *n.* heaven, sky.

Caesar, Caesaris, *m. prop. noun*, Caesar.

caesp-ēs, -itis, *m.* sod of turf.

Callistrātus, *m. prop. noun*, Callistratus.

Calvinus, *m. prop. noun*, Calvinus.

calx, calcis, *f.* chalk.

candidus, *adj.* white.

cān-is, -is, *m.* and *f.* dog.

Cannae, Cannārum, *f.pl.* Cannae (town in Apulia, Italy).

Cannēns-is, -is, -e, *adj.* pertaining to Cannae.

canō, canere, cecinī, cantum, *sing.* play.

cantus, cantūs, *m.* singing, crowing.

cānus, *adj.* white.

capillus, *m.* hair.

capiō, capere, cēpī, captum (Ī), seize, hold, contain.

capitāl-is, -is, -e, *adj.* fatal, deadly (*caput*).

captivus, *m.* prisoner.

Capua, *f. prop. noun*, Capua, a city of Italy.

caput, capitis, *n.* head.

carcer, carceris, *m.* prison, stall.

careō, carēre, caruī (+ *abl.*), lack, be without.

carīna, *f.* keel, boat, ship.

cārissimus, *superl. adj.* dearest.

carmen, carminis, *n.* song, poem.

carō, carnis, *f.* flesh.

Carthāgō, Carthāginis, *prop. noun*, *f.*, Carthage, a city in Africa.

cārus, *adj.* dear.

cāseus, *m.* cheese.

cās-us, -ūs, *m.* falling.

catella, *f.* little dog.

Cātō, -nis, *m. prop. noun*, Cato.

Catullus, *m. prop. noun*, Catullus.

caupō, -nis, *m.* innkeeper.

causa, *f.* cause, lawsuit.

caus-or, -ārī, &c., *dep.* offer as excuse, plead.

cautus, *adj.* cautious.

caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautum, be-ware.

cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessum, depart, yield.

cēdō, interj. here! say! tell me!

celer, celeris, celere, *adj.* swift.

Celer, Celeris, Celer (lit. the Swift).

celeri-tās, -tātis, *f.* quickness.

celerrimē, *adv.* most quickly.

cella, *f.* chamber, cellar.

celsus, *adj.* lofty.

cēna, *f.* supper.

cēn-ō, -āre, &c., dine, sup.

cēnseō, cēnsēre, cēnsuī, think.

cēns-or, -ōris, *m.* a censor.

cēnsus, cēnsūs, *m.* reckoning, census.

centēn-i, -ae, -a (*distributive adj.*), a hundred each.

centēsimus, *adj.* hundredth.

Centō, -nis, *m. prop. noun*, Cento.

centum, *indecl.* a hundred.

centūriō, -nis, *m.* centurion.

Cerberus, *m.* the three-headed monster Cerberus.

cernō, cernere, crēvī, crētum, perceive.

certāmen, certāminis, *n.* struggle, contest.

certē, *adv.* certainly, at least.

certō, *adv.* for certain.

certus, *adj.* fixed, certain.

cervus, *m.* stag.

cess-ō, -āre, &c., cease, do nothing.

cēter-i, -ae, -a, *adj.* the others.

Cethēgus, *m. prop. noun*, Cethegus.

Christus, *m.* Christ.

cibāria, cibāriōrum, *n.pl.* food, provisions.

cibus, *m.* food.

Cicerō, Cicerōnis, *m. prop. noun*, Cicero.

Cincinnātus, *m. prop. noun*, Cincinnatus.

cingō, cingere, cīnxī, cīnctum, surround.

Cinna, *m. prop. noun*, Cinna.

circum, *prep.* + *acc.* around.

cithara, *f.* lute, guitar (stringed instrument).

citius, *adv.* more quickly.

citō, *adv.* quickly.

citus, *adj.* quick. [to citizens.

civil-is, -is, -e, *adj.* civil, belonging

civis, -is, m. citizen.
clāmō, clāmāre, &c., call out, cry out.
clandestīnus, adj. secret.
clāreō, clārēre, clārui, shine, be famous.
clārissimus, superl. adj. most celebrated.
clārus, adj. celebrated.
classis, -is, f. fleet.
Claudius, m. prop. noun, Claudius.
claudō, claudere, clausi, clausum, shut, shut in.
clāv-is, -is, f. key.
clāvus, m. tiller.
cliēn-s, -tis, m. client.
clientēla, f. body of clients.
Cnaeus, m. prop. noun, Cnaeus.
cōacēscō, coacēscere (inceptive verb), begin to turn sour.
coepi, coepisse (perf. with pres. meaning), begin.
cōgitō, cōgitāre, &c., think about.
cog-nōmen, -nōminis, n. surname.
cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvi, cognitum, learn, know. [pel.
cōgō, cōgere, coēgi, coāctum, comcollectivus, adj. collective.
collēga, -ae, m. colleague.
collis, -is, m. hill.
collōquium, n. conversation.
collum, n. neck.
colō, colere, colui, cultum, cultivate, court.
Colōnēus, adj. belonging to Colonus in Greece.
columba, f. dove.
com-edō, -edere, -ēdi, -ēsum, eat up.
cōmis, cōmis, cōme, adj. courteous, affable.
cōmi-tās, -tātis, f. politeness.
cōmitāt-us, -ūs, m. society.
com-memōr-ō, -āre, &c., bring to mind.
com-mend-ō, -āre, &c., entrust, commit to one's care.
com-minuō, -minuere, -minui, -minūtum, lessen, diminish.
commod-ō, -āre, lend.
com-moror, -morārī, &c. (dep.), stay (on a visit).
commun-is, -is, -e, adj. common, universal, polite.

communiter, adv. in common.
cōmoedia, f. play, comedy.
compar-ō, -āre, &c., collect, compare.
compleō, complēre, complēvi, completum, fill.
com-prehendō, -prehendere, -prehendi, -prēsum, grasp, understand, include.
concilium, n. council.
con-currō, -currere, -curri, -cursum, run together.
condiciō, -nis, f. condition, terms.
con-discō, -discere, -didici, learn thoroughly.
condō, condere, condidi, conditum, found, make, store up, conceal.
cōnfectiō, -nis, f. a making, composition.
cōn-ficiō, -ficere, -fēci, -fectum (Ī), finish.
cōn-fluō, -fluere, -flūxi, flow together.
con-gerō, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, carry together, collect.
congreg-or, -ārī, &c. (dep.), assemble.
con-iungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnc-tum, join.
coniūratiō, -nis, f. conspiracy.
cōn-or, -ārī, &c. (dep.), attempt.
cōn-saepiō, -saepire, -saeptum, hedge in.
cōn-scribō, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, write, levy (troops).
cōn-senēscō, -senēscere, -senui (inceptive), grow old.
cōn-sequor, -sequi, -secūtus (dep.), follow, obtain.
cōn-serō, -serere, -sēvi, -situm, sow.
cōn-serv-ō, -āre, &c., preserve.
cōnsess-us, -ūs, m. assemblage.
cōn-sidō, -sīdere, -sēdi, -sessum, take one's seat, sit down.
cōnsilium, n. advice, plan.
cōn-sistō, -sistere, -stiti, -stitum, stand, pause.
cōn-spiciō, -spicere, -spexi, -spec-tum (Ī), look at, observe.
constantia, f. firmness.
cōn-stituō, -stituere, -stitui, -stitūtum, fix, found.
cōn-struō, -struere, -struxi, -strūctum, heap up, build.

cōns-ul, -ūlis, *m.* consul.
 cōsulāt-us, -ūs, *m.* consulship.
 cōn-sulō, -sulere, -suluī, -sultum, consult.
 cōnsultor, consultōris, *m.* client.
 cōn-sūmō, -sūmere, -sūmpsi, -sūmp-tum, use up.
 cōn-surgō, -surgere, -surrēxi, -sur-rēctum, rise together.
 con-temnō, -temnere, -temp-si, -temptum, despise.
 contempl-or, -ārī, &c. (*dep.*) con-tem-plate.
 contemptus, *adj.* despicable.
 contemptus, contemptūs, *m.* despising, contempt.
 contentiō, -nis, *f.* contention, rivalry.
 contentus, *adj.* content.
 con-tineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, contain, hold.
 con-tingō, -tingere, -tigi, -tāctum, touch, happen, fall to one's lot (+ *dat.*).
 contrā (*prep.* + *acc.*), against, opposite.
 contrā, *adv.* on the other hand.
 con-trāhō, -trāhere, -trāxi, -tractum, bring together, take in (sail).
 con-tristō, -tristāre, &c., make sad, darken.
 con-veniō, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, assemble, meet.
 conviva, -ae, *m.f.* table-companion, guest.
 convivium, *n.* feast.
 cōpia, *f.* supply, abundance; *pl.* forces, means.
 cōpiōsē, *adv.* largely, plentifully.
 corp-us, -ōris, *n.* body.
 Coruncānius, *m. prop. noun*, Coruncanius.
 Corvus, *m. prop. noun*, Corvus.
 cotidiē, *adv.* daily.
 Crassus, *m. prop. noun*, Crassus.
 crēber, crēbra, crēbrum, *adj.* crowded, frequent.
 crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditum, believe.
 crem-ō, -āre, &c., burn, cremate.
 creō, creāre, &c., create, make.
 crēscō, crēscere, crēvi, crētum, grow.

crēta, *f.* chalk.
 Crēticus, *m. prop. noun*, Creticus.
 crūdēl-is, -is, -e, *adj.* cruel.
 crūdi-tās, -tātis, *f.* indigestion.
 crūdus, *adj.* raw, unripe.
 cruentus, *adj.* bloody.
 crūs, crūris, *n.* leg. [down.
 cubō, cubāre, cubuī, cubitum, lie
 culpa, *f.* blame.
 cultiō, -nis, *f.* cultivation.
 cum (*prep.* + *abl.*), with.
 cum, *conj.* when.
 cum . . . tum, both . . . and.
 cumulō, cumulāre, &c. heap (cumulus).
 cūctor, cūctārī, &c., delay.
 cūctus, *adj.* entire, universal.
 cupidō, cupidinis, *f.* love, desire, lust.
 cupiō, cupēre, cupiī, cupitum (ī), desire.
 cūr, *adv.* why?
 cūra, *f.* care, anxiety.
 cūria, *f.* senate house.
 Curius, *m. prop. noun*, Curius.
 cūr-ō, -āre, &c., cure, care for.
 curriculum, *n.* racecourse.
 currō, currere, cucurri, cursum, run.
 curs-ō, -āre, &c., run.
 curs-or, -ōris, *m.* runner.
 curs-us, -ūs, *m.* course, running, period.
 curv-ō, -āre, &c., bend, curve.
 custōdiō, custōdire, custōdivi, custōditum, guard, defend.
 cūtis, cūtis, *f.* skin.
 Cŷaneus, *adj.* Cyanean, belonging to two rocky islands near the entrance to the Black Sea.
 Cŷrus, *prop. noun*, Cyrus.
 dacruma = lacrima, *f.* tear.
 damn-ō, -āre, &c., condemn.
 [daps], *gen.* dapis, *f.* feast, meal.
 dē (*prep.* + *abl.*), concerning.
 dea, *f.* goddess.
 dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitum, I owe, ought.
 dē-cēdō, -cēdere, -cessi, -cessum, depart, make way for.
 decem, *indecl. adj.* ten.
 dēcet, dēcere, decuit (*impersonal*), it befits.

Deciānus, *m. prop. noun*, Decianus.

dē-cidō, -cidere, -cidi, fall down.

decīens, *adv.* ten times.

decimus, *adj.* tenth.

dē-cipiō, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, deceive.

Decius, *m. prop. noun*, Decius.

dē-clārō, -āre, &c., declare.

dēcōrō, decorāre, &c., adorn, beautify.

dēcōrus, *adj.* seemly, elegant.

dēcrētum, *n.* decree, decision.

dē-currō, -currere, -curri, -cursum, run down, through.

dē-decus, -decōris, *n.* disgrace.

dē-dūcō, -dūcere, -dūxi, -ductum, conduct.

dēfectiō, -nis, *f.* failing, eclipse (of sun).

dē-fendō, -fendere, -fendi, -fēnsus, defend.

dē-ficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum (Ī), fail.

dē-fodiō, -fodere, -fōdi, -fossum (Ī), dig deep.

dē-formō, -formāre, &c., disfigure.

deinde, thereupon, afterwards.

dēlectātiō, -nis, *f.* delight.

dēlect-ō, -āre, &c., delight.

dēlici-ae, -ārum, *f.* delight, sweet-heart, darling.

dē-linguō, -linguere, -liqui, -lictum, commit a fault, transgress.

Dēmea, *m. prop. noun*, Demeas.

dē-mēns, -mentis, *adj.* mad.

dē-metō, -metere, -messui, -messum, reap.

dē-moveō, -movēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, move.

dēnārius, *m.* a silver coin worth about a franc.

dēnique, *adv.* finally.

dēns, dentis, *m.* tooth.

dē-nūnti-ō, -āre, &c., denounce.

dē-plōrō, -āre, &c., deplore.

dē-pōnō, -pōnere, -posui, -positum, place down, deposit.

dē-pugnō, -āre, &c., fight.

dē-pūtō, -pūtāre, &c., think.

dē-scendō, -scendere, -scendi, -scēnsus, descend, dismount.

dē-scribō, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, draw, compose.

dē-serō, -serere, -serui, -sertum, desert. [miss.]

dē-sider-ō, -āre, &c., feel loss of, cease.

dē-sipiēns, -sipientis, *adj.* foolish.

dē-spiciō, -spicere, -spexi, -spec-tum (Ī), despise.

dē-sum, -fui, -esse, fail, be wanting.

dē-tegō, -tegere, -tēxi, -tēctum, uncover, reveal.

dētestābil-is, -is, -e, *adj.* detestable, abominable.

dē-tineō, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, detain, keep in.

deus, *m.* god.

dēversōrium, *n.* inn, lodging.

dē-vertō, -vertere, -verti, -versum, turn aside.

dē-vincō, -vincere, -vici, -victum, conquer completely.

dextra, *f.* right hand.

Di, pl. of **Deus**.

dīcō, dicere, dixi, dictum, say, speak.

dictātōr, -ōris, *m.* dictator.

didici. See *discō*.

diēs, diēi, *m.f.* day.

difficil-is, -is, -ē, *adj.* difficult, ill-humoured.

digitus, *m.* finger.

digni-tās, -tātis, *f.* rank, dignity.

dignus, *adj.* worthy.

diligenter, *adv.* diligently.

diligentia, *f.* diligence.

dī-ligō, -ligere, -lēxi, -lēctum, love.

dī-mētiōr, -mētiri, -mēnsus, measure, plan.

dī-rigō, -rigere, -rēxi, -rēctum, straighten, arrange in a line, steer.

dis-cēdō, -cēdere, -cessi, -cessum, depart.

disciplina, *f.* discipline.

discō, discere, didici, learn.

dī-scribō, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, plan.

discrimen, **discriminis**, *n.* distinction, difference.

discriptiō, -nis, *f.* arrangement.

disputātiō, -nis, *f.* discussion.

dī-stinguō, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, separate.

ditior, ditius (*compar. of dives*), richer, wealthier.

diŭ, *adv.* for a long time.
 diurnus, *adj.* daily, by day.
 diŭtius, *adv.* longer.
 diŭturnus, *adj.* lasting a long while.
 diversus, *adj.* different, opposite.
 dives, divitis, *adj.* rich.
 divinē, *adv.* divinely, as one inspired.
 divīni-tās, -tātis, *f.* divinity.
 divīnus, *adj.* divine.
 divitiae, divitiarum, *f. pl.* riches.
 divitissimus, *adj.* very rich.
 divus, *m.* god.
 dō, dāre, dedī, dātum, give.
 doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum, teach.
 doctrīna, *f.* learning.
 doctus, *adj.* learned.
 doleō, dolēre, doluī, grieve.
 dol-or, -ōris, *m.* pain, grief.
 domī (*locative of dom-us, -ūs, f.*), at home.
 domicilium, *n.* dwelling.
 dominus, *m.* master.
 dom-us, -ūs (also 2nd decl. forms), *f.* house.
 dōn-ō, -āre, &c., to present.
 dōnum, *n.* gift, present.
 dormiō, dormīre, dormiī, dormītum, sleep.
 dubitō, -āre, &c., doubt.
 ducentēsimus, *adj.* two hundredth.
 dūcō, dūcere, dūxi, ductum, lead, marry, derive.
 Duilius, *m. prop. noun*, Duilius.
 dulc-is, -is, -e, *adj.* sweet.
 dum, *conj.* while; + *subj.* (negative nē), so long as.
 duō, duae, duō, two.
 duodecim, *indecl. adj.* twelve.
 duodecimus, *adj.* twelfth.
 dūri-tās, -tātis, *f.* hardness.
 dūrō, dūrāre, &c., harden, preserve.
 dūrus, *adj.* hard.
 dux, dūcis, *m. f.* guide.

ē, ex (*prep. + abl.*), out of, from.
 ebriētās, ebriētātis, *f.* drunkenness.
 ecce, *interjection*, see! behold!
 efferō, efferre, extūli, ēlātum, elate, enrapture.
 effētus, *adj.* worn out.
 ef-ficiō -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum (Ī), render, make.

egēnus, *adj.* needy.
 egeō, egēre, eguī, need.
 egō, *pron.* I.
 eheu (*exclamation*), alas!
 ēiciō, ēicere, ēiēcī, ēiectum (Ī), throw out.
 ē-lābor, -lābī, -lāpsus (*dep.*), glide away.
 ēlabōr-ō, -āre, work hard.
 ēleganter, *adv.* elegantly.
 elephantus, *m.* elephant.
 ēlōgium, *n.* saying, inscription.
 ē-mittō, -mittere, -misī, -missum, send out.
 ēmō, emere, ēmī, ēmptum, buy.
 ē-morior, -morī, -mortuus (*dep.*), die.
 ēn, *interjection*, lo!
 ēnerv-ō, -āre, &c., enervate.
 enim, *conj.* for.
 Ennius, *m. prop. noun*, Ennius, a very early Roman poet.
 ēns-is, -is, *m.* sword.
 ē-numer-ō, -āre, &c., enumerate.
 eō, ire, ivi or ii, itum (*irreg.*), go.
 eō, *adv.* there, thither, on that account.
 epigramm-a, -ātis, *n.* epigram, short witty saying (Greek gen. pl. = epigrammatōn).
 epistola, *f.* letter.
 epul-ae, -ārum, *f.* feast.
 epul-ōr, -ārī, &c. (*dep.*), feast.
 equēs, equitis, *m.* horseman, knight.
 equidem, *adv.* at all events.
 equus, *m.* horse.
 ērēctus. See ērigō.
 ergō, therefore. [erect.
 ē-rigō, -rigere, -rēxi, -rēctum, raise,
 Erōtion, Erōtī, *n. prop. noun*, Erotion (girl's name).
 err-ō, -āre, &c., err, wander.
 err-or, -ōris, *m.* wandering, mistake.
 ē-ruō, -ruere, -rui, -rūtum, dig out.
 ēsca, *f.* bait.
 et, *conj.* and.
 etenim, *conj.* for indeed.
 etiam, *adv.* even, also.
 etsī, *conj.* although, even if.
 eum, *acc. sing. of is.*
 Eurōpa, *f.* Europe.
 Eurus, *m.* the south-east wind.
 Euxinus (Pontus), *adj.* the Black Sea (lit. hospitable).

ē-veniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, happen, result.
ēversio, -nis, f. overthrow.
ex-cedō, -cedere, -cessī, -cessum, depart.
ex-cidō, -cidere, -cīdī, -cīsum, cut down.
ex-clāmō, -clāmāre, &c., exclaim.
ex-cultus, adj. highly cultivated, well kept.
excūsatiō, -nis, f. excuse.
exemplum, n. example, precedent.
ex-erceō, -ercēre, -ercuī, -ercitum, exercise.
exercitātiō, -nis, f. exercise.
ex-hauriō, -haurire, -hausī, -haus-tum, draw out.
ex-hort-or, -āri, &c. (dep.), exhort.
ex-igō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctum, demand, claim.
exiguus, adj. small.
exitus, exitūs, m. a going forth, conclusion, termination.
exōrdium, n. beginning.
ex-ōrō, -ōrāre, &c., pray, beseech.
ex-pendō, -pendere, -pendī, -pēn-sum, weigh out, pay out.
ex-perior, -perīri, -pertus (dep.), experience.
ex-pleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētum, fill up.
ex-plicō, -plicāre, -plicuī, -plicitum, unfold, explain.
ex-primō, -primere, -pressī, -pres-sum, squeeze out, mould, express.
ex-pugnātiō, -nis, f. taking by storm.
ex-pugnō, -pugnāre, &c., take by storm.
ex-sequor, -sequī, -secūtus (dep.), follow, catch up.
exsilium, n. exile.
ex-sistō, -sistere, -stitī, -stitum, appear, exist.
exstinguō, exstinguere, exstīnxī, exstinctum, extinguish.
ex-stō, -stāre, to be extant, survive.
ex-structus, adj. built up, piled up.
ex-sultō, -sultāre, &c., leap, boast.
exterior, exterius, comp. adj. exterior, outside.
ex-timēscō, -timēscere, -timuī, be- gin to fear.

ex-torqueō, -torquēre, -torsī, -tor-tum, twist off, wrench away.
ex-trahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -tractum, draw out.
extrēmus, adj. extreme, last.

Fabius, m. prop. noun, Fabius.
Fabricius, m. prop. noun, Fabricius.
fābula, f. story, play.
fābulor, fābulārī, &c. (dep.), say, relate.
facētus, adj. fine, witty.
facil-is, -is, -e, adj. easy.
facillimē, adv. very easily.
facin-us, -oris, n. crime.
faciō, facere, fēcī, factum (Ī), do, make.
factum, n. deed.
faener-ō, -āre, &c., lend money.
faen-us, -oris, n. interest.
fallō, fallere, fefellī, falsum, deceive.
falsus, adj. false.
falx, falcis, f. sickle.
familiār-is, -is, -e, adj. intimate;
 rēs familiāris = private property.
famulus, m. servant.
fastigium, n. top of a gable, summit.
Faustinus, m. prop. noun, Faustinus.
fāxim, old perf. of faciō.
fēlix, fēlicis, adj. happy, fortunate.
fēmina, f. woman.
fenestra, f. window.
ferē, adv. nearly.
feriō, ferire, strike.
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum, carry, re-
 port.
ferōx, ferōcis, adj. fierce.
ferreus, adj. of iron.
ferrum, n. iron.
ferus, fierce.
fervidus, adj. glowing.
ferv-or, -ōris, m. heat, fervour.
Fidentinus, m. prop. noun, Fiden-
 tinus.
fid-ēs, -eī, f. good faith.
filia, f. daughter.
filius, m. son.
finis, finis, m. end.
fiō, fierī, factus (irreg.), become,
 be made.
Flaccilla, f. prop. noun, Flaccilla.
Flaccus, m. prop. noun, Flaccus.
flāgitiosus, adj. wicked.

flagr-ō, -āre, &c., burn.
 Flāminius, *m. prop. noun*, Flaminius.
 flectō, flectere, flexī, flexum, bend.
 fleō, flēre, flēvī, flētum, weep, cry.
 flēt-us, -ūs, *m.* weeping.
 flexēre. See *flectō*.
 flōs, flōris, *m.* flower.
 fluō, fluere, flūxī, flūctum, flow.
 focus, *m.* hearth.
 foed-us, -eris, *n.* treaty.
 for-is, -is, *f.* door.
 formica, *f.* ant.
 fors, fortis, *f.* chance, luck.
 fortāssē, *adv.* perhaps.
 fortē, *adv.* by chance.
 fort-is, -is, -e, *adj.* strong, brave.
 fortitūdō, fortitūdinis, *f.* strength, bravery.
 fortūna, *f.* fortune.
 fortunātus, *adj.* fortunate.
 fōrum, *n.* market-place.
 forus, *m.* gangway.
 fragil-is, -is, -e, weak, frail.
 frāgmentum, *n.* fragment.
 frangō, frangere, frēgī, frāctum, break.
 frā-ter, -tris, *m.* brother.
 frēquēns, frēquentis, *adj.* frequent.
 frēt-us, -ūs, *m.* (also *n.* frēt-um, -ī), strait.
 fricō, fricāre, fricuī, frictum, rub.
 frigidus, *adj.* cold.
 frīgus, -ōris, *n.* cold.
 Frontō, Frontōnis, *m. prop. noun*, Fronto.
 fruct-us, -ūs, *m.* fruit.
 frūmentum, *n.* corn.
 fruor, fruī, fructus, enjoy.
 frustra, *adv.* in vain.
 fuga, flight.
 fugāx, fugācis, *adj.* fleeing.
 fugiō, fugere, fugī, fugitum (Ī), flee.
 fulgeō, fulgēre, fulsī, flash, shine.
 fulg-ur, -uris, *n.* lightning, thunder-bolt.
 fūnāl-is, -is, -e, *adj.* connected with a cord; *neut.* = torch.
 fundāmentum, *n.* bottom, foundation.
 fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsum, pour, overthrow.
 fundus, *m.* bottom, farm.

fūn-us, -eris, *n.* funeral.
 fūr, fūris, *m.* thief.
 fūriōsus, *adj.* raging, furious.
 furtim, *adv.* secretly.
 futūrum, *n.* the future.
 Gallia, *f.* Gaul, France.
 gallina, *f.* hen.
 gallus, *m.* cock.
 Gallus, *m. prop. noun*, Gallus.
 garriō, garrīre, garriī, garritum, chatter, prate.
 gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvisus sum (*semi-dep.*), rejoice.
 gaudium, *n.* joy.
 gāvisus. See *gaudeō*.
 Gellius, *m. prop. noun*, Gellius.
 gemma, *f.* jewel.
 genetrix, genetricis, *f.* mother.
 genu, genūs, *n.* knee.
 gen-us, -eris, *n.* kind, class.
 gerō, gerere, gessi, gestum, bear, carry on, transact.
 gestus, gestūs, *m.* gesture.
 Glabriō, -nis, *m.* Roman surname.
 glōriā, *f.* glory, reputation.
 glōrior, glōriārī, &c. (*dep.*), boast.
 Gorgias, Gorgiae, *m. prop. noun*, Gorgias.
 Graecus, *adj.* Greek.
 grand-is, -is, -e, *adj.* heavy, old.
 grātia, *f.* grace, favour, thanks.
 grātus, *adj.* pleasant.
 grav-is, -is, -e, *adj.* heavy; *comp.* gravior.
 grex, gregis, *f.* flock.
 Grosphus, *m.* Grosphus, a friend of Horace.
 gubernāt-or, -ōris, *m.* pilot, helmsman.
 gula, *f.* throat.
 habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum, have.
 habit-ō, -āre, &c., inhabit.
 haedus, *m.* kid.
 haereō, haerēre, haesi, haesum, stick.
 hāmus, *m.* a hook.
 Hannibal, Hannibālis, *m. prop. noun*, Hannibal.
 harēna, *f.* sand.
 hasta, *f.* spear.

haud (*negative particle*), not.
haudquāquam, *adv.* by no means.
haud sciō an, I am inclined to think.
heia! (*interjection*), lo!
Hercle! (**Hercule!**) by Hercules!
heri, *adv.* yesterday.
Hermocrat-ēs, -is, *m. prop. noun*,
 Hermocrates.
hestern-us, -a, -um, *adj.* yesterday's.
hexaphorum, *n.* a litter borne by
 six.
hic, *adv.* here.
hic, haec, hōc (*demonstr. pron. and*
adj.), this.
hiems, hiemis, *f.* winter.
hilar-is, -is, -e, adj. cheerful, merry.
hinc, *adv.* hence.
Hispania, *f.* Spain.
histōria, *f.* story.
histriō, -nis, *m.* actor.
hodiē, *adv.* to-day.
Homērus, *m. prop. noun*, Homer.
hōmō, hominis, *m. and f.* man,
 human being.
honestē, *adv.* honourably.
honestus, *adj.* honourable.
hon-or, -ōris, *m.* honour.
honōrābil-is, -is, -e, adj. honourable.
hōra, *f.* hour, time.
Horātius, *m. prop. noun*, Horace.
horrēscō, horrēscere, horruī, shake,
 tremble, shudder at.
hortus, garden.
hosp-ēs, -itis, *m. and f.* guest.
hospitium, *n.* inn.
hosticus, *adj.* belonging to an enemy.
hostis, hostis, *m.* enemy.
hūmānus, *adj.* human, polite.
hūmerus, *m.* shoulder.
hyperbolicē, *adv.* in an exaggerated
 manner, in a hyperbole.
iactō, iactāre, &c., boast, throw.
iam, *adv.* now.
iam diū, for a long time now.
iānuā, *f.* door.
Iānuārius, *adj.* of January.
ibi, *adv.* there.
ictus, ictūs, *m.* blow.
idcircō, *adv.* therefore.
Idem, eadem, idem, *adj.* same.
Iēsus, Iēsu, *prop. noun*, Jesus.
igitur, *conj.* therefore.

ignārus, *adj.* ignorant, unmindful.
ignis, ignis, *m.* fire.
ignōbilis, -is, -e, not noble, insigni-
 ficant.
ignōminia, *f.* disgrace.
ignōtus, *adj.* unknown.
Ilīum, Ilīi, *n.* Troy.
illacrim-ō, -āre, &c., weep, bewail.
ille, illa, illud (*demonstr. pron. and*
adj.), that.
illinc, *adv.* thence, from that place.
il-lūdō, -lūdere, -lūsī, -lūsus, de-
 ceive, mock.
imbell-is, -is, -e, adj. peaceful, non-
 combatant.
im-ber, -bris, *m.* rain, shower.
imitor, imitāri, &c. (dep.), imitate.
immēsus, *adj.* immeasurable, huge,
 immense.
immō, *adv.* on the contrary, rather.
immoderātus, *adj.* excessive.
immortāl-is, -is, -e, adj. immortal.
im-pediō, -pedīre, -pedīvī, -peditum,
 hinder.
im-pellō, -pellere, -pūlī, -pulsum,
 drive, urge on.
im-pendeō, -pendēre, hang over
 (*intrans.*), threaten.
imperāt-or, -ōris, emperor.
imperitus, *adj.* unskilled (+ *gen.*).
imperium, *n.* power, empire.
imper-ō, -āre, &c., command.
im-pleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētum, fill.
imprōbus, *adj.* wicked.
īmus, *adj.* bottom (*superl. of in-*
ferior).
in (prep. + acc.), into; (+ *abl.*) in
 (*in sex diēs* = for 6 days).
in-aequāl-is, -is, -e, adj. uneven,
 unequal.
incautus, *adj.* heedless, improvident.
incertus, *adj.* uncertain.
in-cipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum (ī),
 begin.
incit-ō, -āre, &c., urge on.
inclin-ō, -āre, &c., incline.
inconstantia, *f.* inconstancy, fickle-
 ness.
incrēdibiliter, *adv.* incredibly, un-
 believably.
inde, *adv.* thence, from that place.
in-dicō, -dicere, -dixī, -dictum, pro-
 claim.

indol-ēs, -is, f. character, disposition.
in-eō, -īre, -iī, -itum, enter, enter
 upon.

in-ers, -ertis, adj. inactive.

Infāns, infantis, m.f. infant.

Infēlix, infēlic-is, adj. unfortunate,
 unhappy.

infēnsus, adj. hostile, enraged.

inferior, -is, adj. lower, inferior.

in-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, illātum, carry
 on to, wage.

infestus, adj. unquiet, unsafe.

in-firmus, adj. weak, infirm.

infōrm-is, -is, -e, adj. unshapely,
 horrid.

ingenium, n. intellect.

ingēns, ingentis, adj. huge.

in-grātus, adj. ungrateful.

in-gravēscō, -gravēscere (inceptive),
 grow heavy.

in-gredior, -gredi, -gressus (I, dep.),
 enter.

iniquus, adj. unfair, hurtful.

initium, n. beginning.

iniussū, without command.

innumerābil-is, -is, -e, adj. innumer-
 able.

inōpia, f. need, poverty.

inops, inopis, adj. destitute, poor.

inquam, inquis, inquit, defective
verb, say.

in-scribō, -scribere, -scripsī, -scrip-
tum, inscribe.

inscriptiō, Inscriptiōnis, f. inscrip-
 tion.

insipi-ēns, -entis, adj. foolish.

insipienter, adv. foolishly.

insol-ēns, -entis, adj. contrary to
 custom, insolent.

Insomnium, n. sleeplessness.

in-stituō, -stituere, -stitui, -stitu-
tum, instruct.

instrūmentum, n. instrument.

in-struō, -struere, -struxī, -struc-
tum, instruct.

insula, f. island.

intel-legō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum,
 understand. [*perate.*]

intemper-āns, -antis, adj. intem-

intentus, adj. intent, stretched.

inter, prep. + acc. between.

inter-dicō, -dicere, -dixī, -dictum,
 interpose.

inter-ficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum,
 kill.

interful. See *intersum.*

interit-us, -ūs, m. death.

inter-rogō, -rogāre, &c., ask.

inter-sum, -esse, -fui, be present.

intrō, intrāre, &c., enter.

in-tueor, -tuērī, -tuitus (dep.), be-
 hold.

in-ūtil-is, -is, -e, adj. useless.

in-veniō, -venire, -vēnī, -ventum,
 discover, find out.

inversus, adj. turned upside down.

invidendus, adj. enviable.

invidia, f. envy, ill-will.

in-vitō, -vitāre, &c., invite.

Iōvis. See *Iuppiter.*

ipse, ipsa, ipsum, emphasizing adj.
and pron. himself, &c.

Ira, f. anger.

irācundus, adj. bad-tempered.

Ire. See *eō.*

ir-rideō, -rīdēre, -rīsī, -rīsum, laugh
 at.

is, ea, id (pron. and adj.), this.

Isocratēs, Isocratis, m. prop. noun,
 Isocrates.

Issa, f. prop. noun, Issa.

istic, istaec, istuc, pron. whom,
 what you mention.

istūc, adv. in your direction.

ita, adv. so.

Italia, f. Italy.

itaque, accordingly, and so.

iter, itineris, n. journey.

iūcundus, adj. pleasing.

iūdex, iūdicis, m. judge.

iūdicium, n. judgment, trial.

iūdicō, iūdicāre, &c., judge.

iūger-um, -i, n. an acre (in plural
 according to 3rd decl.).

Iūlius, m. prop. noun, Julius.

Iuppiter, Iōvis, m. Jupiter.

iūre, adv. rightly.

iūris-cōnsultus, m. lawyer.

iūrō, iūrāre, &c., swear.

iūs, iūris, n. right, law.

iūstus, adj. just.

iuvat, impersonal verb, it profits,
 pleases.

iuveniliter, adv. like a young man.

iuven-is, -is, m. young man.

iuvent-a, -ae, f. youth (= *iuventūs*)

iuvent-ūs, -ūtis, f. youth.

Kalend-ae, -ārum, f. Calends, first of the month.

lab-or, -ōris, m. labour, sorrow.

lāc, lactis, n. milk.

Lacedaemonius, adj. Lacedaemonian, Spartan.

lacertus, m. upper arm.

laccessō, laccessere, laccessivī, laccessitum, provoke, attack.

lacrima, f. tear.

Laelius, m. prop. noun, Laelius.

laetus, adj. glad.

lāmentum, n. lamentation.

languēscō, languēscere (inceptive), become feeble.

languidus, adj. languid.

lānx, lancis, f. dish, plate.

lapillus, m. little stone.

lapis, lapidis, m. stone.

lascivus, adj. playful, frolicsome.

lātē, adv. widely, far and wide.

lātūrus. See ferō.

lāt-us, -eris, n. side.

laud-ō, -āre, &c., praise.

laus, laudis, f. praise (*pl.* = merits).

Lausus, m. prop. noun, Lausus.

lāvō, lavāre, lāvi, lōtum, wash, bathe.

lax-ō, -āre, &c., loosen.

lectīca, f. litter.

lēgātus, m. lieutenant, ambassador.

lēgiō, -nis, legion [from 4200 to 6000 men].

legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum, choose, read.

lēn-is, -is, -e, adj. gentle.

lentus, adj. slow, easygoing, calm.

leō, leōnis, m. lion.

lēv-is, -is, -e, adj. light.

lēvō, -āre, &c., lighten.

lēx, lēgis, f. law.

libellus, m. a little book (*liber*).

libēns, libentis, adj. glad, willing (*libet*).

libenter, adv. gladly.

libentius, adv. more gladly, more readily.

liber, libera, liberum, adj. free.

liber, libri, m. book.

liber-ō, -āre, &c., set free, acquit.

libet, libuit, libitum est (imper-sonal), it pleases.

libidinōs-us, adj. licentious.

libīd-ō, -inis, f. lust.

licentia, f. licence, dissoluteness.

licet, licuit, licitum est (imper-sonal), it is allowed.

Licinius, m. prop. noun, Licinius.

lignum, n. wood.

līmen, līminis, n. threshold.

līnea, f. line.

lingua, f. tongue, language.

Linus, m. prop. noun, Linus.

littera, f. letter.

litter-ae, -ārum, f. literature.

litus, litoris, n. shore.

Livius, m. prop. noun, Livy.

locupl-ēs, -ētis, adj. rich.

loc-us, m. place, topic (*plur.* -a or -i).

longē, adv. by far, far off.

longus, adj. long.

loqu-āx, -ācis, adj. talkative, garrulous.

loquor, loqui, locūtus (dep.), speak.

lōtus. See lāvō.

lucrum, n. gain, profit.

lūdō, lūdere, lūsī, lūsum, play.

lūdus, m. game, school.

lūm-en, -inis, n. light.

lūna, f. moon.

luō, luere, lūi, wash out, atone for.

Lupercus, m. prop. noun, Lupercus.

Lupus, m. prop. noun, Lupus (lit. the Wolf).

lūx, lūcis, f. light, daylight.

Lūsander, Lūsandri, m. Lysander.

Maecēnās, Maecēnātis, a patron of

Horace, hence in general a patron.

māgis, adv. rather, more.

magister, magistrī, m. schoolmaster.

magistrāt-us, -ūs, m. magistracy, office.

magnus, adj. great.

māi-or, -ōris, adj. great, older, ancestor.

malē, adv. badly.

malignus, adj. ill-disposed, spiteful.

mālō, mälle, mālui, prefer.

mālum, n. apple, orange, peach, &c.

mālus, adj. bad.

mālus, -i, apple-tree, f.; mast, m.

māne, *adv.* in the morning.
māneo, **manēre**, **mānsi**, **mānsūm**,
 stay, remain.
man-us, **-ūs**, *f.* hand.
Marcellus, *m. prop. noun*, Marcellus.
mare, **maris**, *n.* sea.
maritus, *m.* husband.
Marius, *m. prop. noun*, Marius.
Mārtiāl-is, **-is**, *m. prop. noun*, Mar-
 tial.
Mārtius, *adj.* belonging to Mars,
 warlike, martial, of the month
 March.
Masinissa, *m. prop. noun*, Masinissa.
mā-ter, **-tris**, *f.* mother.
Mathō, **Mathōnis**, *m. prop. noun*,
 Matho.
mātrōna, *f.* matron, wife.
mātūri-tās, **-tātis**, *f.* ripeness.
mātūrus, *adj.* ripe.
maximē, *adv.* chiefly.
Maximus, *m. prop. noun*, Maximus.
maximus, *adj.* greatest.
Mēdi, *pl.* Medes (also Persians).
medicus, *m.* physician, doctor.
mediocr-is, **-is**, **-e**, *adj.* moderate,
 tolerable, indifferent.
mediocrit-ās, **-ātis**, *f.* moderation,
 the golden mean.
medius, *adj.* middle.
medulla, *f.* marrow (**medius**).
mēipsum, myself.
mel, **mellis**, *n.* honey.
mel-ior, **mel-ius**, *gen. -iōris*, *adj.*
 better.
membrum, *n.* limb, part of body.
memen-tō, **-tōte** (*imperative*), re-
 member.
memin-i, **-isse** (*perf. with pres. mean-*
ing), remember.
memōria, *f.* memory.
mendāx, **mendācis**, untruthful.
mēns, **mentis**, *f.* mind, design, plan.
mēnsa, *f.* table.
mēns-is, **-is**, *m.* month.
mēnsor, **mēnsōris**, *m.* measurer.
mentior, **mentiri**, **mentitus** (*dep.*),
 lie, deceive.
mercā-tor, **-tōris**, *m.* merchant.
mercēs, **mercēdis**, *f.* reward.
mereor, **merēri**, **meritus** (*dep.*), de-
 serve.
meridiēs, **meridiē**, *m.* south.

meritum, *n.* desert, merit, reward.
merx, **mercis**, *f.* goods, merchan-
 dise.
messis, **messis**, *f.* harvest, harvest
 time.
mēta, the turning-post in a Roman
 circus, the goal.
Metellus, *m. prop. noun*, Metellus.
metuō, **metuere**, **metuī**, fear.
me-us, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.* my, mine.
mihi, *dat. of ego*.
milēs, **mlitis**, *m.* soldier.
mīlia, *neut. pl. of mille*, thousands.
militār-is, **-is**, **-e**, *adj.* military.
militia, *f.* military service.
militiae (*locative*), on service, abroad.
mīle, *adj. indecl.* a thousand; *pl.*
mīlia.
Milō, **Milōnis**, *m. prop. noun*, Milo.
minis-ter, **-tri**, *m.* servant.
minor, **minus**, *gen. minōris*, *adj.*
 less, smaller.
minor, **minārī**, &c. (*dep.*), threaten.
minuō, **minuere**, **minui**, **minūtum**,
 diminish, make smaller.
minus, *adv.* less.
minūtus, *adj.* small, insignificant.
mīror, **mīrārī**, **mīrātus** (*dep.*), won-
 der at.
mīrus, *adj.* wonderful.
misceō, **miscēre**, **miscui**, **mixtum**,
 mix.
mis-er, **-era**, **-erum**, *adj.* wretched.
miserābil-is, **-is**, **-e**, *adj.* pitiable,
 wretched.
mit-is, **-is**, **-e**, *adj.* gentle.
mittō, **mittere**, **mīsi**, **missum**, hurl,
 throw, send.
moderātiō, **-nis**, *f.* moderation.
moderātus, *adj.* reasonable.
modicē, *adv.* with moderation.
modicus, *adj.* moderate.
mōdō, *adv.* only, lately.
mōdus, *m.* manner, bound.
moenia, **moenium**, *n. pl.* fortification,
 ramparts.
mōlestē, *adv.* with dislike.
molestia, *f.* trouble.
molestus, *adj.* troublesome.
mōlior, **mōliū**, **mōltus** (*dep.*), at-
 tempt.
mollīō, **mollire**, **mollī**, **mollitum**,
 soften.

moll-is, -is, -e, adj. soft, easy.
molliter, adv. softly, gently.
mōmentum, n. moment.
mōns, montis, m. mountain.
mōnstrō, mōnstrāre, &c., show.
morbus, m. disease.
moriōr, morī, mortuus (Ī), dep. die.
mor-ōr, -ārī, &c. (dep.), delay, stay.
mōrōsi-tās, -tātis, f. ill-temper.
mōrōsus, adj. ill-tempered.
mors, mortis, f. death.
mortāl-is, -is, -e, adj. mortal, sub-
 ject to death.
mortuus, adj. dead.
mōs, mōris, m. custom, manner.
mox, adv. soon.
mūgiō, mūgire, mūgīvi, mūgitum,
 low, bellow.
mūla, f. she-mule.
multi-plex, -plicis, adj. manifold,
 oft-repeated.
multō, adv. by much.
multus, adj. much [**ad multam**
noctem = far into the night].
mūniō, munire, munīvi, munitum,
 fortify.
mūn-us, -eris, n. gift, duty.
mūsa, f. muse (one of the nine god-
 desses of poetry, &c.).
mūtō, mūtāre, &c., change.

Naevia, f. prop. noun, Naevia.
Naevius, m. prop. noun, Naevius.
nam, conj. for.
nārrō, nārrāre, &c., tell.
nāscor, nāscī, nātus (dep.), be born.
nātāl-is, -is, -e, adj. natal, birthday
 (m. birthday).
nātūrā, f. nature.
nātūrāl-is, -is, -e, adj. natural, of
 nature.
nātus. See **nāscor**.
nauta, m. sailor.
nāvigātiō, -nis, f. sailing, voyage.
nāvigō, nāvigāre, &c., sail.
nāvis, -is, f. ship.
nē (conj. + subjunctive), lest, not.
nē...quidem, not...even.
nē (= nae), adv. truly.
-nē, interrogative suffix.
nec, conj. neither, nor.
necessārius, adj. necessary.
necesse est, it is necessary.

necessi-tās, -tātis, f. necessity.
nec-ō, -āre, &c., slay.
nefas, n. indecl. unlawful.
neg-legō, -legere, -lēxi, -lēctum,
 neglect, be negligent.
neg-ō, -āre, &c., deny, say...not,
 refuse.
nēmō, nēminis, m. nobody.
nēquam, indecl. adj., compar. nē-
quior, worthless, naughty.
nēquāquam, adv. by no means.
neque, conj. neither, nor.
Nestor, Nestōris, m. prop. noun,
 Nestor.
neuter, neutra, neutrum, adj.
 neither.
nī = nīsi (negative conditional par-
ticle), unless, if not.
nīdus, m. nest, drawer, shelf.
niger, nigra, nigrum, black.
nihil (nīl), n. indecl. nothing.
nīl = nihil.
nimbus, m. thunder-cloud.
nimis, adv. too much.
nimi-us, -a, -um, adj. excessive, too
 much; **noun, nimium.**
nīsi (see nī), unless, if not.
nītor, nīti, nīsus (nīxus), dep. at-
 tempt, rest on.
nīt-or, -ōris, m. brightness, splen-
 dour.
nīxus. See **nītor**.
nōbil-is, -is, -e, adj. noble, famous.
nōbili-tās, -tātis, f. fame.
nōbilit-ō, -āre, &c., make famous.
nōbis. See **nōs**.
nocturnus, adj. nocturnal, belong-
 ing to the night.
nōlō, nōlle, nōlui (irreg.), be un-
 willing.
nōm-en, -inis, n. name, noun.
Nōmentānus, adj. belonging to No-
 mentum.
Nōmentum, n. a town in Italy.
nōmin-ō, -āre, &c., name.
nōn, adv. not.
nōnāgēsimus, adj. ninetyeth.
nōnāgintā (indecl. adj.), ninety.
nōnus, adj. ninth.
nōrat = nōverat.
nōs, pron. we, us.
nōscō, nōscere, nōvi, nōtum, know.
noster, nostra, nostrum, adj. our.

nōtō, notāre, &c., know, mark, bring charge against, denounce.
 nōvī, *perf. of nōscō* = I know.
 nōvus, *adj.* new.
 nox, noctis, *f.* night.
 nōxius, *adj.* hurtful.
 nūbēs, nūbis, *f.* cloud.
 nūbō, nūbere, nūpsī, nūptum, to take the veil, marry (+ *dat.*).
 nūdus, *adj.* naked, bare.
 nūgae, nūgārum, *f. pl.* trifles, jokes, nonsense.
 nūgāt-or, -ōris, *m.* a trifter.
 nūllus, *adj.* no, none, worthless.
 num (*interrogative particle*), whether.
 nūmerus, *m.* number.
 nummus, *m.* coin, money.
 numquam (nunquam), *adv.* never.
 num-quis, -quis, -quid, *pron.* anyone? anything?
 nunc, *adv.* now.
 nūnti-ō, -āre, &c., announce.
 nūper, *adv.* lately.
 nusquam, *adv.* nowhere.

O, *interjection*, O!
 ob-iciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum (Ī), throw in the way of.
 oblect-ō, -āre, &c., delight.
 obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus (*dep.*), forget.
 ob-rēpō, -rēpere, -rēpsi, -rēptum, creep up.
 ob-ruō, -ruere, -ruī, -rūtum, hide, cover.
 ob-sistō, -sistere, -stitī, -stitum, oppose, resist.
 obsoletus, *adj.* worn out, in ruins.
 ob-stō, -stāre, -stitī (+ *dat.*), stand in the way of.
 ob-struō, -struere, -struxī, -strūctum, block, obstruct.
 obtulerunt. See offerō.
 obviam, *adv.* in the way, coming to meet.
 oc-cidō, -cidere, -cidi, -cīsum, kill, slay.
 occupō, occupāre, &c., seize.
 oc-currō, -currere, -curri, -cursum, occur, come to one's mind; meet (+ *dat.*).
 ōcior, ōcius, *comp. adj.* swifter, quicker.

octāvus, *adj.* eighth.
 octingentēsimus, *adj.* eight-hundredth.
 octogēsimus, *adj.* eightieth.
 oculus, *m.* eye.
 ōdi, ōdisse (*perf. with pres. meaning*), hate.
 ōdiōsus, *adj.* hateful, odious.
 odor, odōris, *m.* smell, odour, scent.
 Oeconomicus, *m.* the Economist.
 offēsiō, -nis, *f.* offence.
 of-ferō, -ferre, obtulī, oblātum, offer, expose.
 officium, *n.* duty, business.
 oleārius, *adj.* of olives.
 oleō, olēre, oluī, emit smell.
 oleum, *n.* oil.
 ōlim, *adv.* once upon a time (*past*), some day (*fut.*).
 Olympicus, *adj.* Olympic.
 Olympius, *adj.* Olympic.
 omninō, *adv.* altogether, at all.
 omn-is, -is, -e, *adj.* all, every.
 oner-ō, -āre, &c., load, burden.
 ōnus, oneris, *n.* burden.
 oper-a, -ae, *f.* work, trouble, pains.
 operōsus, *adj.* hard-working, busy.
 opertus, *adj.* covered.
 opiniō, -nis, *f.* opinion.
 oppidum, *n.* town.
 op-pōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, place against.
 oppressī. See opprimō.
 op-primō, -primere, -pressī, -pressum, crush, surprise.
 ops, opis, *f.* power, help; *pl.* wealth.
 optimus, *adj.* best, very good.
 optō, optāre, &c., choose, wish.
 ōpus, operis, *n.* work, need.
 ōrātiō, -nis, *f.* speech.
 ōrāt-or, -ōris, *m.* orator, public speaker.
 orbō, orbāre, &c., bereave (of parents, &c.), deprive.
 orbus, *adj.* bereaved.
 ōrdinō, ordināre, &c., arrange.
 ōrdō, ōrdinis, *m.* rank, row.
 orior, oriri, ortus, *dep.* arise; note the form oritur.
 ōrnāt-us, -ūs, *m.* adornment.
 ōrō, ōrāre, &c., pray, beseech.
 ōs, ōris, *n.* mouth; *pl.* = darling.
 ōs, ossis, *n.* bone.

ōsculum, n. kiss.
ōstium, n. door, entrance, mouth
 (of river, &c.).
ōtiōsus, adj. leisurely.
ōtium, n. ease, leisure.
Ovidius, m. prop. noun, Ovid.
ovis, ovis, f. sheep.
pābulum, n. food, fodder.
paenē, adv. almost.
paenitet, paenitēre, paenituit,
impers. it repents, displeases one.
pāgina, f. page (of book).
palaestra, f. wrestling-school, exercise.
pār, pāris, adj. equal.
Parca, f. one of the Fates.
parcō, parcere, pepercī, show mercy,
 spare (+ *dat.*).
parcus, adj. sparing, frugal.
parēns, parentis, m. f. parent.
pārēō, pārēre, pārui, + dat. appear,
 obey.
pāriō, parēre, peperī, partum (Ī),
 bring forth, beget.
pars, partis, f. part, rôle.
Parth-i, -ōrum, m. Parthians.
parum, indecl. noun and adv. too
 little.
parvulus, adj. very little.
parvus, adj. small.
pāscō, pāscere, pāvi, pāstum, feed,
 support.
passer, passeris, m. sparrow.
pass-us, -ūs, m. step, pace (e.g.
 twenty paces).
pateō, patēre, patui, lie open, be
 open.
pater, patris, m. father.
paternus, adj. belonging to a father.
patiēns, patientis, adj. patient.
patientia, f. patience, endurance.
pator, pati, passus (Ī dep.), bear,
 suffer, undergo.
patria, f. fatherland, country.
patrōnus, m. protector, patron.
patruus, m. uncle (father's brother).
pauc-i, -ōrum, m. few.
Paula, f. prop. noun, Paula.
paulātim, little by little.
paulō, adv. a little.
Paulus, m. prop. noun, Paul.
paup-er, -eris, m. f. poor.

pauperi-ēs, -ēi, f. poverty.
pauper-tās, -tātis, f. poverty.
pāx, pācis, f. peace.
pectus, pectoris, breast, heart, soul.
pecūnia, f. money.
pec-us, -oris, n. herd.
pedēs, peditis, m. foot soldier, pedestrian.
peperit. See pariō.
per (prep. + acc.), through.
per-agō, -agere, -ēgi, -āctum, per-
 form (a play) to the end.
per-ambulō, -ambulāre, &c., walk
 through.
per-cipiō, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum,
 gather, perceive.
perditus, adj. lost, wicked.
perdō, perdere, perdidī, perditum,
 lose.
per-dūcō, -dūcere, -dūxi, -ductum,
 lead through, continue.
per-eō, -ire, -iī, -itum (irreg.), go
 through, die, perish.
perfidus, adj. sly, faithless.
peritūrus. See pereō.
perītus (adj. + gen.), skilled in.
per-sequor, -sequi, -secūtus, follow,
 follow out, express well.
Persi, Persōrum, pl. the Persians.
Persicus, adj. Persian.
per-suādeō, -suādēre, -suāsī, -suā-
 sum (+ *dat.*), persuade.
per-tineō, -tinēre, -tinui, belong to,
 have to do with.
per-ūtil-is, -is, -e, adj. very useful.
per-venio, -venire, -vēnī, -ventum,
 arrive.
perversi-tās, -tātis, f. perversity,
 folly.
pēs, pedis, m. foot.
pesti-fer, -fera, -ferum, adj. disease-
 bearing, pestilent.
pest-is, -is, f. pest, disease.
petō, petere, petī, petītum, make
 for, go for, seek.
pharētra, f. quiver.
Philō, Philōnis, m. prop. noun, Philo.
philosophus, m. philosopher.
pictus. See pingō.
pie-tās, -tātis, f. dutifulness, filial
 affection.
piget, pigēre, piguit (impers. + acc.),
 it vexes, annoys.

pingō, pingere, pīnxi, pīctum, paint.
 pīnus, *f.* pine-tree.
 pīrus, pīri, *f.* a pear-tree.
 pisc-is, -is, *m.* fish.
 placeō, placēre, placui, placitum,
 please.
 placet, placuit (*impers.*), it is pleas-
 ing (+ *dat.*).
 placidus, *adj.* pleasant, peaceful.
 plānē, *adv.* plainly.
 Plātō, Plātōnis, *m. prop. noun*,
 Plato.
 plaudō, plaudere, plausi, plausum,
 applaud.
 plaus-us, -ūs, *m.* applause.
 plērīque, plēraeque, plēraque, *pl.*
adj. most, very many.
 plērūque, *adv.* for the most part,
 generally.
 plūrimus, *adj.* most; *pl* most, very
 many.
 plūs, plūris, *adj.* more.
 pōculum, *n.* cup.
 poēma, poēmatis, *n.* poem.
 Poen-i, -ōrum, *m.* Carthaginians.
 poēta, *m.* poet.
 polliceor, pollicēri, pollicitus, *dep.*
 promise.
 Pompōnius, *m. prop. noun*, Pom-
 ponius.
 pōmum, *n.* fruit.
 pondus, ponder-is, *n.* weight.
 pōnō, pōnere, posui, positum, place.
 ponti-fex, -ficia, *m.* a priest, pontifex
 (lit. bridge-builder).
 Pontiliānus, *m. prop. noun*, Pon-
 tilianus.
 pontus, *m.* sea, the deep (*Pontus* =
 Black Sea).
 poplēs, poplitis, *m.* hough.
 populus, *m.* nation, people.
 porcus, *m.* pig.
 porta, *f.* gate.
 portō, portāre, &c., carry.
 portus, -ūs, *m.* harbour.
 possideō, possidēre, possēdi, pos-
 sessum, possess.
 possum, posse, potui, be able.
 pōst (*prep.* + *acc.*), behind, after
 (*adv.* = afterwards).
 posteā, *adv.* afterwards.
 posterior, posterius, *comp. adj.*
 hinder.

posteri-tās, -tātis, *f.* posterity, those
 who come after us.
 posterus, *adj.* coming after.
 postquam, *conj.* after.
 Postumus, *m. prop. noun*, Postumus.
 pōtiō, -nis, *f.* drinking.
 pōtior, potiri, potitus, gain posses-
 sion of.
 pōtior, *adj.* more powerful, prefer-
 able.
 pōtius, *adv.* rather.
 pōtō, pōtāre, pōtāvi, pōtātum or
 pōtum, drink.
 praebeō, praebēre, praebui, prae-
 bitum, furnish, offer.
 praeceptum, *n.* precept, advice.
 praeclārus, *adj.* celebrated, splen-
 did.
 praecō, -nis, *m.* herald.
 praeda, *f.* booty, spoil.
 prae-dicō, -dicāre, &c., speak out.
 prae-dico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum,
 to predict.
 praeditus, *adj.* endowed with.
 praeparātus, *adj.* prepared before-
 hand.
 prae-scribō, -scribere, -scripsi,
 -scriptum, write out, lay down
 (as a rule).
 praesēns, praesentis, *adj.* present.
 praesertim, *adv.* especially.
 praesidium, *n.* garrison, protection.
 prae-stāns, -stantis, *adj.* standing
 out, eminent.
 prae-stō, -stāre, -stiti, -stitum or
 -stātum, stand out, excel, fulfil,
 pay up.
 prae-sum, -esse, -ful, be in com-
 mand of.
 praetereā, *adv.* moreover.
 praeteritus, *adj.* gone by, past.
 prandeō, prandēre, prandi, prān-
 sum, take breakfast, eat.
 prē-hendō, -hendere, -hendi, -hēn-
 sum, lay hold of, take by surprise.
 premō, premere, pressi, pressum,
 press, hug (shore).
 prēnsus. See *prehendō*.
 pretium, *n.* price.
 primum, *adv.* in the first place.
 primus, *adj.* first (in *primis* = espe-
 cially).
 Priscus, *m. prop. noun*, Priscus.

pristinus, *adj.* pristine, ancient, early.
privātus, a private citizen, one not holding office.
privō, **privāre**, &c., deprive, take away.
prō (*prep.* + *abl.*), on behalf of, in proportion to.
prōbē, *adv.* rightly, well.
prōbō, **probāre**, &c., prove, approve.
probrum, *n.* disgrace.
prō-cēdō, **-cēdere**, **-cessī**, **-cessum**, advance.
prōcella, *f.* storm.
prōcēri-tās, **-tātis**, *f.* tallness.
prōcul, *adv.* far off.
prōdigiōsus, *adj.* marvellous, wonderful.
prōditiō, **-nis**, *f.* betrayal, treason.
prō-dō, **-dere**, **-didī**, **-ditum**, betray, hand over, hand down.
proelium, *n.* battle.
prōfectō, *adv.* certainly, immediately.
prōfectus. See *prōficiscor*.
prō-ficiscor, **-ficisci**, **prōfectus** (*dep.*), set out, depart.
prōfuit. See *prōsum*.
prōminēs, **prōminentis**, *adj.* jutting out.
prō-mittō, **-mittere**, **-misi**, **-missum**, send forward, promise.
prō-nūtiō, **-nūtiāre**, &c., call out.
prōpe (*prep.* + *acc.*), near.
prōpius, *adv.* nearer.
propter (*prep.* + *acc.*), on account of.
prōra, *f.* prow.
prō-rēpō, **-rēpere**, **-rēpsi**, **-rēptum**, creep out.
prō-spiciō, **-spicere**, **-spexī**, **-spec-tum**, look forward to.
prō-sum, **prōd-esse**, **prō-fui**, be of advantage to.
prōtinus, *adv.* right on, forthwith, continuously.
prō-veniō, **-venire**, **-vēnī**, **-ventum**, come forward.
prōverbium, *n.* saying, proverb.
proximē, *adv.* next, nearest, last.
prudentia, *f.* prudence, foreknowledge.
publicus, *adj.* public.

Pūblius, *m. prop. noun*, Publius.
puella, *f.* girl.
puer, **puerī**, *m.* boy.
pueritia, *f.* childhood.
pugna, *f.* fight, battle.
pulch-er, **-ra**, **-rum**, *adj.* beautiful, fine.
pulpitum, *n.* pulpit.
pulsō, **pulsāre**, &c., knock, stamp.
Pūnicus, *adj.* Punic, Carthaginian.
pupp-is, **-is**, *f.* stern of a ship.
pūrē, *adv.* with purity.
purpūra, **-ae**, *f.* purple, purple garment.
pūrus, *adj.* pure, clean; *comp.* **pūrior**, **pūrius**.
pūtō, **putāre**, &c., think.
Pyrrhus, *m. prop. noun*, Pyrrhus.
Pŷthagorās, **Pŷthagorae**, *m. prop. noun*, Pythagoras.
quā, *adv.* where.
quadrāgēnsimus, *adj.* fortieth.
quadrāgintā, *indecl. adj.* forty.
quadrennium, *n.* period of four years.
quadringentēnsimus, *adj.* four hundredth.
quaerō, **quaerere**, **quaesivī**, **quaesitum**, seek, ask, enquire.
quaesō, **quaesere**, **quaesivī**, beg, pray. [master.
quaes-tor, **-tōris**, *m.* quaestor, pay-
quāl-is, **-is**, **-e** (*rel. and inter. adj.*), of what kind.
quam (*after comparative*), than.
quamquam, *conj.* although.
quamvis, *conj. and adv.* although, however much.
quandō? *adv.* when?
quandōque, sometimes.
quantum, *adv.* how much.
quantus, *adj.* how great.
quārē? *adv.* why?
quārtus, *adj.* fourth.
quāsi, *adv. and conj.* as if.
quattuor, *indecl. adj.* four.
quattuordecim, fourteen.
-que (*enclitic*), and.
quemadmodum, *adv.* as, how.
querella, *f.* complaint.
queror, **querī**, **questus** (*dep.*), complain.

quī, quae, quod (*rel. pron.*), who; (*rel. and inter. adj.*), which.

quī? *inter. adv.* how?

quā, conj. because.

quī-cumque, quae-, quod-, whosoever, whatsoever.

quid? *adv.* why? [*tain.*

quī-dam, quae-, quod-, *pron.* a cer-
quidem, adv. indeed.

quiēscō, quiēscere, quiēvi, quiētum,
keep quiet, rest.

quiētē, adv. quietly.

quiētus, adj. quiet.

quilibet, quae-, quid- (*adj. quod-*),
pron. anyone you like.

quā (conj. + subj.), but that.

quīnquāgēsimus, fiftieth.

quīnque, indecl. adj. five.

quīnquennium, n. a period of five
years.

quīntus, adj. fifth.

Quīntus, m. prop. noun, Quintus.

quis, quis, quid, pron. (inter.), who?
(*indef.*), anyone.

quisquam, quisquam, quicquam
(*quid-*), *pron.* anyone at all.

**quisque, quaeque, quidque or quic-
que (adj. quodque)**, each.

quis-quis, quae-quae, quid-quid
(*adj. quod-quod*), whoever, what-
ever.

quō, adv. (interrog. and rel.), whither,
whereby, where.

quōdā, adv. as long as.

quō-circā, adv. on which account.

quod, conj. because.

quōminus, conj. by which the less,
that...not.

quōmodō, adv. how.

quondam, adv. formerly.

quōniam, conj. since.

quōque, adv. also.

quōrsum? adv. to what end?

quōtiēns, adv. how often, as often
as.

quōtus, adj. what (number).

rapiō, rapere, rapui, raptum (ī),
seize.

rātiō, -nis, f. reason, method.

rāt-is, -is, f. raft, boat.

**re-cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessum, re-
tire, withdraw.**

re-cipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum (ī),
receive, retake.

re-citō, -citāre, &c., read aloud.

**re-condō, -condere, -condidī, -con-
ditum**, lay up, conceal.

re-cordor, -cordārī, &c. (dep.), re-
member.

rēctē, adv. rightly; *comp.* rēctius.

rēctus, adj. right, upright, proper.

re-cūsō, -cūsāre, &c., refuse.

red-dō, -dere, -didi, -ditum, give
back, restore, bring in.

red-eō, -ire, -iī, -ītum, irreg. vb. go
back.

red-igō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctum, bring
back, reduce.

reditūrus, fut. part. of redeō.

re-dūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum,
lead, bring back.

re-ferciō, -fercire, -fersī, fertum,
fill, stuff.

re-ficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum (ī),
repair, make again.

re-fundō, -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsum,
pour, give back.

rēgāl-is, -is, -e, adj. royal, regal.

rēgius, adj. royal, regal.

regō, regere, rēxī, rēctum, guide,
rule.

Rēgulus, m. prop. noun, Regulus.

re-laxō, -laxāre, &c., loosen.

religiō, religiōnis, f. religion.

re-liquō, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum,
leave behind.

reliqu-um, -ī, n. remainder.

reliquus, adj. left (= relictus).

reminiscor, reminisci, remember
(*dep. + gen. and acc.*).

remissus, adj. released.

re-mittō, -mittere, -misi, -missum,
send back.

re-mōveō, -movēre, -mōvi, -mōtum,
remove.

repentē, adv. suddenly.

**reperiō, reperire, repperi, reper-
tum**, find out.

re-pōnō, -ponere, -posui, -positum,
place, place back.

re-pudiō, -pudiāre, &c., reject.

re-pugnō, -pugnāre, &c., fight
against.

**re-quirō, -quirere, -quisivi, -quisi-
tum**, seek for, look for.

rēs, rēi, f. thing.
rēs familiāris, f. sing. private property.
rēs gerendae, f. pl. business.
re-spectō, -spectāre, &c., look back.
re-spondeō, -spondere, -spondi, -spōnsum, reply, answer.
rēs-pūblica, rei-pūblicae, f. republic, state.
re-stituō, -stituere, -stitui, -stitūtum, restore.
re-stō, -stāre, -stiti, remain over.
re-trahō, -trahere, -trāxi, -tractum, drag back.
reus, adj. accused, condemned.
re-vertor, -verti, -versus (dep.), return.
re-visō, -visere, see again, revisit.
re-vocō, -vocāre, &c., recall, call back.
rēx, rēgis, king.
rideō, ridere, risi, risum, laugh, laugh at.
rigidus, adj. stiff, hard.
risus, risus, m. laugh, laughter.
ritē, adv. duly, rightly.
rōbur, rōboris, n. oak, strength.
rōbustus, adj. strong, robust.
rogō, rogāre, &c., ask.
Rōma, f. Rome.
Rōmānus, adj. Roman.
rōstrum, n. beak, prow, pulpit.
rūd-is, -is, -e, adj. untilled, rude, ignorant.
Rufus, m. prop. noun, Rufus.
rūga, f. wrinkle.
ruīna, f. downfall, ruin.
rūmor, -ōris, m. rumour.
rumpō, rumpere, rūpi, ruptum, break, burst.
rūs, rūris, n. the country (opp. to city), country-seat, farm.
rūsticus, adj. connected with the country.

Sabidius, Sabidius, a famous Roman glutton.
Sabin-i, -ōrum, the Sabines, a people near Rome.
sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. sacred.
sacerdōtium, n. priesthood.
saeculum. See **saeculum.**
saeculum, n. generation, age.

saepē, adv. often; *comp.* **saepius** (quam).
saepēnūmerō, adv. often in number.
saepissimē, adv. very often.
saevus, adj. cruel, harsh.
sal, sālis, m. n. salt.
Salināt-or, -ōris, m. Roman surname.
salinum, n. salt-cellar.
salt-us, -ūs, m. leaping.
salūs, salūtis, f. safety.
salūtō, salūtāre, &c., salute.
salvus, adj. safe.
Samnitēs, Samnītium, m. pl. the Samnites, a people of Italy.
sānctor, sānctius, comp. adj. more sacred.
sānctus, adj. holy, sacred.
sānē, adv. certainly; (*haud sānē* = not at all).
sapiēns, sapientis, adj. wise; *noun,* a philosopher; *superl.* **sapientissimus.**
sapienter, adv. wisely.
sapientia, f. wisdom.
sapiō, sapere, sapivi (ī), have a flavour, have sense, be wise.
Sardēs, Sardium, f. pl. Sardis, capital of Lydia, in Asia Minor.
satis, adv. enough.
scaena, f. scene, stage.
Scaevola, m. prop. noun, Scaevola.
scāla, f. ladder, staircase.
scandō, scandere, scandi, scānsum, climb.
scelus, sceleris, n. crime.
scientia, f. knowledge.
sciō, scire, scivi, scitum, know.
Scipiō, -nis, m. prop. noun, Scipio.
scopulōsus, adj. rocky.
scopulus, m. rock.
scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptum, write.
Scythicus, adj. Scythian.
sē, reflex. pron. m. f. n. himself, &c.
secundum (prep. + acc.), according to.
secundus, following, favourable; rēs secundae, prosperity.
secūr-is, -is, f. axe.
secūtus. See *sequor*.
sed, conj. but.
sedeō, sedere, sēdi, sessum, sit.

sella, *f.* seat.
 sēmen, sēmentis, *n.* seed.
 semper, *adv.* always.
 senā-tor, -tōris, *m.* senator.
 senāt-us, -ūs, *m.* senate.
 senect-a, -ae, *f.* old age.
 senec-tūs, -tūtis, *f.* old age.
 sēnex, sēnis, *m.* *adj.* old man.
 sēnil-is, -is, -e, *adj.* of an old man.
 sēnior, *comparative of senex.*
 sēnium, *n.* old age.
 sēns-us, -ūs, *m.* sense, feeling.
 sententia, *f.* opinion, vote.
 sentina, *f.* bilge water.
 sentiō, sentire, sēnsi, sēnsum, *per-*
ceive, feel.
 sēparātīm, *adv.* separately.
 sepeliō, sepelire, sepelivī, sepultus,
bury.
 septem, *indecl. adj.* seven.
 septendecim, *indecl. adj.* seventeen.
 septimus, *adj.* seventh.
 septuāgēsimus, *adj.* seventieth.
 sepulchrum, *n.* tomb.
 sepultūra, *f.* burial.
 sepultus. See *sepeliō.*
 sequor, sequi, secūtus (*dep.*), follow.
 sera, *f.* bar to a door.
 Seriphus, *m.* a dweller in Seriphus.
 Seriphus, *n.* Seriphus (an island).
 sermō, -nis, *m.* conversation, speech,
style.
 serō, serere, sēvī, satum, sow, plant.
 servō, servāre, &c., keep, preserve.
 servus, *m.* slave.
 sēsē = sē, himself, themselves.
 sēstertius, *m.* sesterce (small silver
 coin).
 seu...seu, *conj.* either...or.
 sevērī-tās, -tātis, *f.* severity, gravity.
 sex, *indecl. adj.* six.
 sexāgēsimus, *adj.* sixtieth.
 sexāgintā, *indecl. adj.* sixty.
 sextus, *adj.* sixth.
 sī, *conj.* if.
 sibi. See *sē.*
 sic, *adv.* thus.
 sicc-ō, -āre, &c., dry, drain.
 Siculus, *adj.* Sicilian, of Sicily.
 sicut, *conj.* just as.
 sidus, sideris, *n.* star.
 significō, significāre, &c., mean.
 signō, -āre, &c., mark.

signum, *n.* sign.
 simil-is, -is, -e, *adj.* like.
 simul, *adv.* at the same time; *conj.*
 = simul āc, as soon as.
 sIn, *conj.* but if.
 sine (*prep.* + *abl.*), without.
 singulār-is, -is, -e, *adj.* single.
 singulārīter, *adv.* in the singular
 (number).
 sinō, sinere, sīvī, sītum, allow.
 sin-us, -ūs, *m.* fold (of toga), bosom,
 purse.
 sīquis (sī quis), if anyone.
 sit-is, -is, *f.* thirst.
 situs, *adj.* situated.
 sive, *conj.* whether.
 sōbrius, *adj.* sober, moderate.
 socer, socerī, *m.* father-in-law.
 socius, *m.* companion, ally, cautious.
 sodāl-is, -is, *m.* club-mate, com-
 panion.
 sōl, sōlis, *m.* sun.
 soleō, solēre, solitus (*semi-dep.*), be
 accustomed,
 sollers, sollertis, *adj.* skilled.
 sollertia, *f.* skill.
 sollicitus, *adj.* full of anxiety.
 Sōlōn, Solōnis, a famous Greek
 legislator.
 sol-um, -ī, *n.* ground, land.
 solum, *adv.* only.
 sōlus, *adj.* alone.
 somnus, *m.* sleep.
 Sophoclēs, Sophoclis, *m. prop. noun,*
 Sophocles.
 sordēs, -is, *f.* filth, squalor.
 sordidus, *adj.* unclean, dirty, squalid,
 base.
 sors, sortis, *f.* lot.
 spargō, spargere, sparsi, sparsum,
 scatter.
 sparsum. See *spargō.*
 Sparta, *f.* Sparta (in Greece).
 Spartus, *n. and adj.* Spartan.
 spatium, *n.* space.
 spectāt-or, -ōris, *m.* looker-on.
 spernō, spernere, sprēvī, sprētum,
 spurn.
 spērō, spērāre, hope, hope for.
 spina, *f.* thorn, the low wall in the
 middle of a Roman circus.
 spirit-us, -ūs, *m.* spirit.
 spirō, spīrāre, &c., breathe, blow.

splendeō, splendēre, shine, be bright.
splend-or, -ōris, *m.* glory.
spōns-us, -ī, *m.* betrothed, bride-
groom.

stadium, *n.* race-course.

stātiō, -nis, *f.* station, post.

Stātius, *m. prop. noun*, Statius.

stō, stāre, stetī, stātum, stand.

stomāchus, *m.* stomach.

stringō, stringere, strinxi, strictum,
draw.

struō, struere, strūxi, strūctum,
pile up, erect.

stūdiōsē, *adv.* eagerly.

stūdiū, *n.* zeal, study.

stultitia, *f.* folly.

stultus, *adj.* foolish.

suāda, *f.* persuasion.

suādeō, suādēre, suāsī, suāsum,
persuade, speak in support of.

suāvi-tās, -tātis, *f.* sweetness.

sub (*prep. + abl. and acc.*), under;
(of time), within, just before.

sub-inde, *adv.* just afterwards, there-
upon.

subitō, *adv.* suddenly.

subitus, *adj.* sudden, unexpected.

sub-mergō, -mergere, -mersī, -mer-
sum, dip under, overwhelm.

suburbānus, *adj.* near the city, sub-
urban.

succidia, *f.* fitch.

suc-cumbō, -cumbere, -cubui, -cubi-
tum, give way to.

sulcus, *m.* furrow.

sum, esse, fui, *irreg.* am, be.

summitās, summitātis, *f.* height,
summit.

sum-mōveō, -movēre, -mōvī,
-mōtum, drive off, dispel.

summus, *adj.* highest.

sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsī, sūmptum,
take, assume.

superbus, *adj.* proud.

super-sum, -esse, -fui, survive.

supplicium, *n.* punishment, torture.

suprā, *adv. and prep.* above.

sūprēmus, *adj.* last.

sus-cipio, -cipere, -cēpl, -ceptum,
undertake.

sus-cit-ō, -āre, &c., lift up, arouse.

suspirium, *n.* sigh.

su-spirō, -spirāre, &c., sigh.

sus-tineō, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum,
support.

sus-tuli. See tollō.

suus, sua, suum, *refl. adj.* his own,
&c.

tabella, a small board.

taberna, *f.* hut, tavern, shop.

taceō, tacēre, tacui, tacitum, be
silent.

tāctus, -ūs, *m.* a touching.

tāl-is, -is, -e, *adj.* such.

tam (*adv. of degree*), so much, so.

tamdiū = tam diū.

tamen, *adv.* nevertheless, however.

tamquam, *adv.* as though.

tandem, *adv.* at length.

tangō, tangere, tetigī, tāctum,
touch.

tantum, *adv.* only.

tantus, *adj.* so great.

tardus, *adj.* slow.

Tarentum, a city in Italy.

Tarquinius, *m. prop. noun*, Tar-
quinius.

Tartareus, *adj.* of Tartarus.

Tartarus, *m.* Tartarus, the infernal
regions.

taurus, *m.* bull.

tēctum, *n.* roof, building, dwelling.

tē-cum, with you.

tegō, tegere, tēxi, tēctum, cover.

tēlum, *n.* missile.

temeri-tās, -tātis, *f.* rashness.

temperantia, *f.* temperance.

temperō, temperāre, &c., to mix
one thing with another, temper,
allay.

tempestās, tempestātis, storm, tem-
pest.

tempestivus, *adj.* timely.

templum, *n.* temple.

tempus, tempōris, *n.* time.

tenāx, tenācis, holding fast, tena-
cious, tight-fisted.

tendō, tendere, tetendi, tēnsium
(tentum), stretch, bend (bow).

teneō, tenēre, tenui, tentum, hold.

tenu-is, -is, -e, slender, thin, poor,
mean.

ter, *adv.* thrice.

tergum, *n.* back.

terminō, termināre, &c., limit.

terminus, *m.* boundary, limit.
 terō, terere, trivī, tritum, rub,
 thresh.
 terra, *f.* earth, land, district.
 terreō, terrēre, terrui, territum,
 frighten.
 terrestr-is, -is, -e, *adj.* land (terra).
 tertius, *adj.* third.
 theātrum, *n.* theatre.
 Themistoclēs, Themistoclis, *m.*
prop. noun, Themistocles.
 Thermopyl-ae, -ārum, *f. pl.* Ther-
 mopylae (Greece).
 thēsauros, *m.* treasure.
 Thrācē, *Gk. gen.* Thrācēs, Thrace.
 Thrāx, Thrācis, a Thracian, inhabi-
 tant of north of Greece.
 tibicen, tībīcinis, *m.* flute player.
 timeō, timēre, timui, fear.
 timidus, *adj.* timid.
 timor, timōris, *m.* fear.
 Titus, *m. prop. noun*, Titus.
 tōga, *f.* toga, outer garment of a
 Roman.
 tolerābil-is, -is, -e, *adj.* bearable.
 tolerantia, *f.* endurance.
 tollō, tollere, sustuli, sublātum,
 take away.
 totidem, *indecl. adj.* an equal num-
 ber.
 tōtus, *adj.* whole.
 trādō, trādere, trādidī, trāditum,
 hand over, down.
 tragoedia, *f.* tragedy.
 trahō, trahere, trāxī, tractum,
 draw.
 tranquillī-tās, -tātis, *f.* quietness.
 trāns-eō, -īre, -īī, -itum, cross, pass.
 trepidus, *adj.* anxious, alarmed.
 trēs, trēs, tria, *adj.* three.
 tribūnus, *m.* tribune of the people.
 tribūnus militāris, a military officer.
 tribuō, tribuere, tribui, tribūtum,
 give, pay, grant.
 tricēsimus, *adj.* thirtieth.
 trigintā, *indecl. adj.* thirty.
 tristior, tristius, *comp. adj.* sadder.
 trist-is, -is, -e, *adj.* sad.
 tristitia, *f.* sadness.
 triumphus, *m.* triumph.
 Trōia, *f.* Troy.
 truculentus, *adj.* fierce, stern.
 tū, *pron.* thou.

Tucca, *m. prop. noun*, Tucca.
 Tuditānus, *m. prop. noun*, Tudi-
 tanus.
 tueor, tuēri, tuitus (*dep.*), defend,
 watch, keep in order.
 tulit. See *ferō*.
 tum, *adv.* then.
 tunc, *adv.* then.
 turba, *f.* crowd.
 turbulentus, *adj.* restless, seditious.
 turgidus, *adj.* swollen, filled (with
 wind).
 turma, *f.* troop, squadron.
 turpis, turpis, turpe, *adj.* foul,
 shameful.
 turr-is, -is, *f.* tower.
 tūtus, *adj.* safe.
 tuus, *adj.* thy.
 tyrannus, *m.* tyrant.
 ubi, *adv. and conj.* when, where.
 ullus, *adj.* any (*after negative*).
 ūltimus, *adj.* last.
 ultrā, *adv. and prep.* beyond.
 UMBER, Umbri, *m. prop. noun*,
 UMBER.
 umbra, *f.* shade, shadow.
 umquam (unquam), *adv.* ever.
 unde, *adv.* whence.
 ūnus, *adj.* one.
 ūnus-quisque, ūna-quaеque, ūnum-
 quidque, *pron.* one at a time.
 urbs, urbis, *f.* city.
 urgeō, urgēre, ursi, urge, press, ply
 (the deep).
 usquam, *adv.* anywhere, in any way,
 at all.
 usque ad (*adv. usque + prep. ad*),
 right up to.
 ūsūra, *f.* interest, usury.
 ūs-us, -ūs, *m.* use.
 ut, *conj. and adv.* that, so that, in
 order that, as, how?
 ūter-que, utra-que, utrum-que, *adj.*
 both, each (of two).
 ūter-vīs, utra-vīs, utrum-vīs, *adj.*
 which you wish.
 ūtinam, *adv.* would that (to express
 wishes).
 ūtor, ūti, ūsus (*dep. + abl.*), use,
 enjoy.
 utrum, *inter. adv.* whether.
 ūxor, ūxōris, *f.* wife.

vacō, vacāre, &c., be without, have leisure.

valeō, valēre, valui, to be strong, well.

Valerius, Valerī, m. prop. noun, Valerius.

vārius, adj. various.

Vārus, m. prop. noun, Varus.

vās, vādis, m. bail, surety.

vās, vāsis, n. vessel, dish.

-ve (enclitic), or.

vehō, vehere, vexī, vectum, carry (vehor = ride).

vel, even, or.

vēlōci-tās, -tātis, f. swiftness.

vēlum, n. sail.

vēnāl-is, -is, -e, purchasable, to be bought. [sell.

vendō, vendere, vendidī, venditum,

veniō, venire, venī, ventum, come.

venter, ventris, m. belly.

ventus, m. wind.

vēr, -is, n. spring.

verbum, n. word.

vereor, verērī, veritus (dep.), fear, respect.

vērī-simil-is, -is, -e, adj. probable.

vernul-a, f. little slave.

vērnuus, adj. spring (vēr).

vērō, adv. truly (ita vērō = yes).

versor, versārī, &c. (dep.), be engaged, occupied with.

vers-us, -ūs, m. verse, line of poetry.

vertō, vertere, vertī, versum, turn.

vērūs, adj. true; (vērī-simile = likely); **rē vērā**, really, in truth.

vester, vestra, vestrum, adj. your.

vestis, vestis, f. garment.

vetō, vetāre, &c., forbid.

vetus, veter-is, adj. old.

vetus-tās, -tātis, f. old age.

vetustissimus, superl. adj. oldest.

vexō, vexāre, &c., annoy, trouble.

via, f. path, road, journey.

viaticum, n. food, provision for a journey.

viāt-or, -ōris, m. traveller, messenger.

viciēns, adv. twenty times.

vicīnus, m. neighbour.

vicis (gen., no nom.), *f.* change.

vict-or, -ōris, m. conqueror.

victōria, f. victory.

victus. See *vincō*.

vicus, vicī, m. village.

vidēlicet (vidēre licet), *adv.* that is to say, of course.

videō, vidēre, vidī, visum, see.

videor, vidērī, vīsus (dep.), seem.

vigeō, vigēre, viguī, flourish.

vigilantia, f. vigilance, watchfulness.

vīgintī, indecl. adj. twenty.

vīl-is, -is, -e, adj. cheap, paltry.

villa, f. country house.

vīnārius, adj. of wine.

vinciō, vincire, vinxī, vinctum, bind.

vincō, vincere, vicī, victum, conquer.

vinculum, n. chain.

vinulentia, f. intoxication.

vīnum, n. wine.

vīr, vīr-I, m. man.

virgō, virginis, f. maid.

vir-tūs, -tūtis, f. valour, virtue.

vīs (vim, vī; vīrēs, vīrium), *f. sing.* violence, force; *pl.* strength.

vīsum. See *videō*.

vita, f. life.

vitiosus, adj. vicious, poor (e.g. of argument).

vitium, n. vice.

vīt-ō, -āre, &c., avoid.

vituperātiō, -nis, f. abuse.

vīvō, vivere, vixī, victum, live.

vīvus, adj. alive.

vocābulum, m. word, noun.

vocō, vocāre, &c., call, invite.

volō, velle, voluī, anom. vb. wish.

Vōlōx, Vōlōcis, m. prop. noun, Volox.

voltis = vultis. See *volō*.

voluptās, voluptātis, f. pleasure.

vōx, vōcis, f. voice, word.

vulgus, vulgī, n. rabble, mob.

Xenophōn, Xenophontis, m. prop. noun, Xenophon.

Zōdiācus, m. Zodiac.

Zōilus, m. prop. noun, Zoilus.

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